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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

America's Three Courses

Arming Against Outlaws

Honk! 'You're Arrested!'

¶ **The Shell Game of Status Quo**—Argus turns his 100-eyed gaze toward the Pacific and, in today's Monitor, discusses how the Japanese threat against the status quo leaves the United States no longer in the position of most powerful Pacific nation whose prestige is alone sufficient to curb Japan's ambitions. Rather is America placed in a position where it must re-examine its foreign policy (if any) in relation to the Far East. The Italo-German-Japanese triad of collectivist anti-Cominternists makes its doubtful whether America can continue to handle the Far Eastern situation with reference to the Far East alone. Determined not to be driven out of China by the bayonet of Japanese militarism, and equally determined not to be euchred into a Communist-engineered Fascist vs. Democratic alignment, Uncle Sam ponders over three shells labeled: Unilateral agreements, collective action, economic pressure. • Under one of these shells he may find the key to a wise foreign policy.

¶ **Pacts Against Piracy**—Stung by the second sinking of a British merchantman in Mediterranean waters, Britain grabs for the insecticide and France assists in loading the sprayer. Not waiting for Italy's "yes" or "no," both governments issue orders to anti-piracy patrol vessels to sink on sight any submerged submarines found on their beats. They likewise discuss the device of warning the Insurgents that, in the event of further illegal sinkings, property claimed by General Franco would be seized as compensation. There is, however, a sentiment in British Naval circles in favor of first ascertaining beyond doubt whether the Endymion was sunk by torpedo or mine. • However, since there is no necessity for lawful submarines on lawful business to submerge, the open season is called on all such craft and a fleet of some 70 destroyers go a-gunning.

¶ **Unified Motoring**—"United we roll, divided we crash," could be the slogan of Congressional and Government Highway experts who are busily organizing in Washington a campaign for safety codes and route markings which shall prevail throughout the nation. To facilitate the unification of adequate safety codes, legislation has been drafted which would empower Secretary Wallace to withhold road allocations from states which fail to comply with the scheme. Incidentally a surprisingly large number of people would be surprisingly successful in withholding objections to a proposal like that introduced to the New York Legislature at Albany, making it unlawful for the fellow next door to honk his automobile horn while waiting for his wife—or as the bill has it, "while the vehicle is stationary." • Few people would plead "state rights" against motor highway regulations which furthered the right to drive or to dream in peace.

¶ **Housing Encouragement**—Enacted is the first major Administration proposal to go over the top of the present session of Congress. Signed by President Roosevelt, its passage—by reducing the cost of financing private home building—is expected to toss dry wood under the boilers of the construction industry and make steam for the Administration's recovery drive No. 2. The amendments to the Federal Housing Act thus enacted, function to liberalize federal mortgage insurance provisions. Simultaneously Nathan Straus, its Administrator, predicts that British experience will be utilized in the erection of small dwelling units accommodating from two to four families as the major portion of the new program. • If, as expected, the plan stimulates business, hammers used on the anvil, may now resound on the clapboards.

¶ **Mankind's Folly**—"Let 1938 be the starting point of new confidence," pleads Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at a Conservative Unionist luncheon. While British rearmament seemed indispensable and had a remarkable effect, he declares, nevertheless the spectacle of the vast expenditures, the suffering it entails, all for means of destruction, inspire him with a feeling of revolt against the folly of mankind. "The way out can only be found by frank, free discussions with those who share our desires," he insists. • He believes it possible that men may think their way out of war rather than fight their way out.

¶ **Cat Sense**—A word about Skippy, who meowed himself into today's news. Skippy didn't know it was the escaping gas that made Mrs. Augustine and Mrs. Luppert, Chicago, sleep so soundly. Skippy only sensed that something was wrong. He clawed at the sisters' skirts. They drowsily sent him away. He came back; meowed, scratched. They did not move. Finally, his feline fears aroused, he bit his mistress on the nose. She stumbled for help. Both women are saved. Skippy gets a medal from the American Humane Association. • Skippy pretended to make light of the whole affair. But one could see he thought it was the cat's meow.

In the Boston Section:

Community Fund still $1,200,000 short of goal.
Bay State to fight Anglo-American trade pact.
Mercury hits 41 in mid-winter warm spell.
Russian engineers study man-made static.

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. Role in Far East: Navy Stresses Defense

Unilateral vs. Collective Action Is Pressing Problem

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The upheaval in the Far East may be said to have sent the structure of American foreign policy back to the melting pot.

The reason for the uncertainty that pervades the American public and its leaders on this all-engrossing question lies partly in the difficulty of reducing the situation to terms of simple mathematics or logic. Britain has always calculated to a nicety the effect of its fleets in maintaining political stability in the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Atlantic; France and Germany have worked out to the smallest unit of avoirdupois the weight of each continental nation they have sought to bring to their side of the scales.

But America, planted between two mighty oceans, has always thought in terms of bigger masses, sometimes giving her idealism as much weight as her strategic position, and though for some decades, as the most powerful nation on the Pacific seaboard, she has expected her influence to be more or less predominant over that ocean, she has not actually translated that predominance into terms of battleships, fueling stations and a properly worked out system of spheres of influence.

Control over Hawaii, the Philippines, some smaller outpost islands and guarantees of the open door on the Chinese mainland with a relatively insignificant fleet are but the beginnings of a defense system, according to modern notions of imperialistic power.

Link With Europe Unforeseen

America, in short, has not entered upon what others would consider essential imperialistic preparations, because she has not believed in them. Moreover, she has had faith in the intangible influences that a great nation, con-

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Leahy Shuns Efforts to Link Program With Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The congressional group seeking to obtain some light on what exactly is American foreign policy incidental to Committee consideration of the $800,000,000 naval expansion program abandoned their efforts temporarily today and gave the big navy element complete leeway.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, thereby won the point he defended yesterday during over two hours of steady grilling by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, that he is not the witness who should be expected to expound the diplomatic policy suspected to underlie naval expansion.

Having found Admiral Leahy no source of enlightenment on the subject, Mr. Brewster, who is the House advance guard for the Senate anti-entanglement group, let his colleagues on the Naval Affairs Committee do all the questioning today. The questioning produced from the Admiral the following opinions, in brief:

1. The existing U. S. Navy is not adequate to carry on any offensive operation against the territory of any other nation.
2. The existing Navy is not adequate to defend both coasts of the United States against a combined threat from major naval powers.
3. The fleet should not be divided under any considerations. Rather it must be kept in "strategical concentration." In the event of a simultaneous attack on both coasts the fleet would have to elect to "clean up" one situation first, and then come around to the other coast.
4. It would require a much larger fleet than is contemplated in the pending expansion pro-

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Swing High, Swing Low—

If "Swing is here to Bway," as the song goes, its language should be in Webster's; for sounds from swing's weird woodwinds and screeching brasses are no less strange than the words used to describe them. Witness this publicity release about Benny Goodman who recently took his swing orchestra into Carnegie Hall for a concert:

King Benny Goodman, chief rideman of the agony-pipe (clarinet), will shave off the beard (roll out the welcome mat) for Bea Lillie, when the duo go free-wheelin' with a lorgnette (appear together again before the microphone) for a jameroo (swing music session) that will even send the long hairs (symphony players) wild, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 10 p. m. E. S. T. over Columbia network.

"'Gators and Cats (swing music fans and musicians) will rock to the jive (selections) of the Quartet, Benny on the black stick (clarinet), Gene Krupa whackin' the voodoo boilers (drums), Teddy Wilson latherin' up the moth box (piano) and Lionel Hampton smearin' and beatin' out on the woodpile (xylophone), Martha Tilton will get in the groove with fave jam anthems (favorite swing tunes) and the boys will sock the killer-diller (hit of the week) with a mess of barrelhouse (super-swing music)."

Economics in the News

Little Business—Reflections Upon a Conference Which Degenerated Into a Farce—An Inevitable Denouement

By H. B. E.

Washington, Feb. 4

If the President were to act upon the counsel offered to him by the conference of small business men, he would virtually scrap the New Deal entirely and replace it with a purely Santa Claus-government in behalf of little business. I doubt whether the small business men of the country as a whole really want him to do that. I doubt whether even this conference in sober council would want him to do that. Yet this is the outcome of a conference allegedly representative of small business men. What happened to account for such a result was that hit-or-miss committees proceeded pell-mell to put down the conclusions of almost every delegate with a grievance—conclusions which were then railroaded through the plenary session.

It was futile to expect anything else from such a parley. Imagine what would happen if a newspaper held a conference of its critical letter writers to determine the newspaper's policy. There could be no consistent result. "Vox Pop" and "Mother of Five" could never be reconciled in any common opinion of what should be done, certainly not if they were given only two days for the task.

That was more or less the manner in which the small business men's conference was conceived. Letter writers, I am told, were asked to come to Washington without regard to representation or qualifications or previous acquaintanceship.

* * *

Inevitably, therefore, the Administration got emotion instead of thought, quick demands to put an end to something or to hand out something—generally "purchasing power"—instead of carefully balanced conclusions. In such circumstances no thought could be given to two important items on the agenda: the location of new industries and government research. For instance at the first meeting I sat next to a Pennsylvanian who wanted Government encouragement of industries to settle in the anthracite region—a thought-provoking idea. I never saw him again. Apparently he got lost in the shuffle. And all he got from the committee in charge of his problem was a generalized plea that "the American eagle should light some place, and stop fluttering around like a canary bird."

This is a necessary preliminary for the explanation that even this inquiring delegate ventures his conclusions of basic little business opinion with some trepidation.

One thing, however, appears to be clear. Little business is not against big business as such. Indeed, the first unifying cheer that arose out of the initial disorder at this conference was a denunciation of attacks by Administration spokesmen on business. A lot was said against what one speaker called "monolists" and another "the Anti-Sherman Trust Laws." That is a different matter. It does not qualify the conclusion that there is an identity of interest between big and little business, if any conclusion is permissible from this conference.

* * *

Is this not, however, quite obvious? Large corporations are good customers of smaller corporations; they pay the wages that help the retailer to sell his goods; they bear the expense of research and experiments for progress; they are investments for the savings of the little men.

Also, all little business men hope to be some big business men some day. Otherwise they would not be so heartily opposed to what one delegate called the "undisturbed profits tax." This tax impedes the growth of little business into big business. The small business man wants not only to have profits; he wants to be able to plow profits back into his business, as Henry Ford did, without having to pay a tax for so doing.

If this were not the inner hope of little business, some delegate would have mentioned that there is an alternative to paying the tax—namely, to change from a corporation to a partnership. Such a thought, however, did not occur to even one delegate.

This finding knocks on the head the theory of conflict which has been inferentially read into the anti-bigness agitation. Big business hitherto has been the big bad wolf. Inferentially the small business man has become the hero—the man who must be saved from big business.

No such hero emerges out of this conference. On the contrary, alas! The parley made a joke out of the small business man, and doubtless we shall see him in the next Kaufman comedy protrayed as we saw him in action in Washington.

That, however, will not be the typical small business man. It will simply be the "grouser" and the "screwball"—types vommon in every occupational group. It was inevitable, as I say, that both should appear as representative of this group in the circumstances of its call to Washington.

Arms Toll Hit As World Folly By Chamberlain

Premier of Britain Pledges Effort to Find Way Out of Destructive Race

Action on Spain

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain pledged Great Britain today to seek "a way out" of the world rearmament race, which he called "the folly of mankind."

Mr. Chamberlain defended British rearmament, however, as "indispensable" and said it "had a remarkable effect on the nations of the world."

Speaking at a Conservative Unionist luncheon, he declared both employers and workers were convinced of the necessity for Britain to rearm.

"But the spectacle of this vast expenditure upon the means of destruction," he added, "has inspired me with a feeling of revolt against the folly of mankind.

"The cost is stupendous and the thought of the sacrifice which it must entail upon us and upon those who come after us drives the Government always to search for a way out.

"The way out can only be found by frank, free discussions with those who share our desires. This is no time or place to disclose what might be the prospects of fruitful discussions on this subject. . . .

"All I can say is that the Government has given and is giving anxious thought to this question."

Mr. Chamberlain said that Britain was ready to undertake responsibility for a general exchange of Spanish civil war prisoners.

"Let 1938 be the starting point of new confidence," he concluded.

France Orders Patrol In West Mediterranean To Sink Undersea Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 4—After waiting 24 hours for Italy's answer to the new anti-piracy proposals, the French Government today followed the British example and dispatched orders to its naval and air patrols in the western Mediterranean to sink on sight all submerged submarines found in the patrol zone.

France's first tendency was to await the Italian reply before actually issuing such a serious command to planes and ships on anti-piracy duty under terms of the Nyon agreement. But when news reached Paris this morning that a second British steamer in a few days had been sunk, and when it was learned that the Admiralty had given instructions without waiting for Rome's response, the French Ministry of Marine followed suit, a government spokesman said this afternoon.

In addition to tightening up the orders, the Fleet and the Air Force are reported to be ready to increase the number of ships and planes actively engaged in patroling the piracy zones near the Spanish coast.

Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador in London, is understood to have conveyed this message today.

At present 33 planes and about 24 ships compose the French anti-

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Labor Board Listens to Its Critic

© Harris & Ewing

Edwin S. Smith — Donald Wakefield Smith — J. Warren Madden

Chairman Madden and the Two Other Members of the National Labor Relations Board Listen as Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska Charged Before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee That the Enforcement of the Wagner Labor Act by the Labor Board Has Produced More Strife and Misunderstanding Between Employee and Employer Than Ever Existed Before

Congress and Wagner Act: Has Experiment Succeeded?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The National Labor Relations Act created the most powerful Board for the guidance of employers and employees ever set up in America. How far has it been successful?

Thirty months after passage of the Act Congress is engaged in a bitter dispute on the subject. In the first re-examination of its own handiwork Congress finds two sides presented which bitterly clash.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, who led the fight against Mr. Roosevelt's Court reorganization plan, charges the new Board is "thoroughly incompetent" and "grossly partial."

J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, appearing before the same subcommittee where Senator Burke aired his charges, defends the Board, and replies to specific allegations by Mr. Burke.

The Major Issue

But bigger and more important than the citation of individual cases, is the wisdom of the fundamental Wagner Act itself. As Mr. Madden replied to Senator Burke's charge that the Board exercised functions of "judge, jury and prosecutor" all at once:

"That question should be addressed to the wisdom of the whole system of administrative law, State and Federal."

The board has been entrusted with the task of making effective a public policy, declared by Congress, of preventing unfair labor practices. It deals with one of the most uncertain and controversial fields of national policy. It has literally fought its way through the courts. It is an experiment in making collective bargaining a fact by the assistance of a Federal agency—a daring experiment to say the least.

Further Trial Expected

The argument in the Senate Committee indicates that for the moment, at least, Congress is prepared to give the experiment further trial. Highly significant is the fact that although the A. F. of L. bitterly criticized the Board, it announced publicly that it will not support Senator Burke's demand for sweeping investigation. On the other hand, a flank attack on the board's power seems to be underway in Congress by withholding funds.

As recalled by the Committee hearings, the Board's fight for existence began instantly after its organization. The Board was named in September, 1935, and immediately a committee of 58 prominent lawyers of the American Liberty League pronounced it "unconstitutional." Its birth was all in violation of due process, trial by jury, freedom of speech and other applicable provisions of the Constitution, they said.

It was not till April 12, 1937, that the Supreme Court finally put its constitutional blessings upon the Board. Up till then its rulings had been frequently disregarded or blocked by Court action. There have actually been only 10 months of practical experience with the Board since that time.

Even this does not tell the whole story.

High Court Ruling

It was not till last Monday, Jan. 31, that the Supreme Court finally cleared away an underbrush of injunctive lower court proceedings which hampered Board action. The question was whether District Courts had the right to enjoin the Board. The Board insisted they had not. Ninety-seven such suits were nevertheless brought, spread over every circuit of the country. Board lawyers have been busy fighting them up through all the Courts. Last Monday the Supreme Court decided three of these cases, unanimously vindicating the Board's position.

Thus, for the first time the Board now stands on legally unassailable

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Paris Styles Show Neat Street Suits And Evening Frills

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—Youthful street ensembles and brightly colored evening dresses featured openings of Paris style shows yesterday. Street ensembles with wrist length, fitted jackets, slender skirts and contrasting blouses were presented by the House of Worth. Afternoon ensembles frequently were elaborated by drapery and trimmed with passementeries or beading.

There were many lingerie touches on dresses and suits, which featured longer waists and shorter skirts. There was a pronounced masculine note in strictly tailored three-quarter jackets for day wear. Similar styling marked evening coats.

The evening mode generally was extremely rich in line and fabric, with the silhouette determined by the material. One silhouette was moulded to the body as far as the hipline from which it flared. A group of negligées, designed on lines reminiscent of the Middle Ages, were rich and exotic in fabric treatment and color.

For evening, some pastel dyed furs, such as golden ermine and rose fox, were shown. Pastels predominated in day-time colors which highlighted many shades of rose. There were a number of multicolored prints and two-toned geometric prints.

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New Homes Drive Set in Motion By President's Pen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation designed to stimulate a vast private home-building program through liberalization of Federal mortgage insurance. The actual signing took place last night.

The legislation, in the form of amendments to the existing Federal Housing Act, is the first major Administration recommendation to be enacted this session. The amendments were proposed during the special session that began on Nov. 15, but the Senate did not complete legislative action until last Tuesday. Senate approval came after a Republican amendment which would have required payment of the local prevailing wage on insured projects had been eliminated by a two-vote margin.

One of the first steps taken by the Administration to turn the tide of the recession, the legislation is designed to put the construction industry to work by reducing the cost of financing private building of homes.

The bill provides:

1. Federal Housing Administration insurance of mortgages amounting to 90 per cent of the value of homes costing up to $6,000; 80 per cent insurance on the portion of the cost exceeding $6,000.
2. A maximum interest charge of 5 per cent on all loans.
3. Elimination of FHA "service" charges and substitution of a premium charge of ¼ of 1 per cent on the diminishing balance on $6,000 homes and from ½ to 1 per cent on larger loans. The latter premium charge will be fixed at the option of the FHA.
4. A $2,000,000,000 limitation on the amount of FHA mortgage insurance that may be in effect at any time. (The President is authorized to increase this to $3,000,000,000.)
5. Amortization of 90 per cent loans insured before July 1, 1939, on a 25-year basis and 80 per cent loans on a 20-year basis.

Nathan Straus says small houses will be built in housing program; low-cost housing studied at Cleveland Conference: Page 5.

Farm Income Averages $1100

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—American farm incomes were reported by the Department of Agriculture today to range from $593 for North Dakota wheat farming to $1493 for growing small grains and corn in Illinois.

Other sections where Department agents found farmers comparatively prosperous in the year 1935-36 were on general farms in Pennsylvania where the median income was $1433; in Central California where the median income for fruit and mixed farming was $1379; in Southern California where fruit and nut growing brought a median income of $1475; and on the outskirts of Portland, Ore., where part-time farmers received a median income of $1462.

Lowest median incomes were found on North Dakota and Kansas wheat farms where they were recorded at $593 and $732 respectively and, on Colorado, Montana and South Dakota livestock ranches where the median was $731.

Department officials said that in making comparisons it is necessary to take into account the fact that 1935-36 was a year of serious drought in some sections of the country. "The facts as to income are typical of some areas, but for others, as the drought-stricken Prairie States, they represent abnormal years," it was pointed out.

Other conclusions about American farms just made public as a result of the Department's "consumer purchase" study are these:

By combining money and farm-furnished products, the farm family fares just about as well as the village family. The median income "in cash and kind" for 24,852 American-born farm families interviewed was $1,100. The same median income was reported for 22,644 families interviewed in 140 villages.

In 19 small cities covered by the survey the median income was somewhat higher. There it ran about $1,500.

Families on the Pacific Coast were the smallest, averaging fewer than four persons in all of the farm areas studied.

Families in the Southeast were largest.

Income from non-farm sources received by farmers ranged from $13 per family per year among Negro sharecroppers of North Carolina to $678 a year for farm operators in Southern California.

The percentage of ownership was highest in Southern California where 95 per cent of the non-relief families interviewed owned all or part of their farms.

This information will be forwarded by the Department to the National Resources Committee where it will be co-ordinated with similar data gathered by the Department of Labor in large cities to present the most complete picture yet drawn of income, occupation, family composition and housing of a random sample of Americans.

What the revised farm bill contains; opposition from dairy and livestock groups mobilizes: Page 5.

President Says Price and Wage Fixing Are Out

Seeks Only Prop to Hold Them—Little Business Makes Its Report

List Is Respected

Includes Tax Revision, Loans and Equal Treatment for Capital and Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — With their criticisms of the Administration considerably toned down, a 12-member delegation of the small business-men's conference presented their findings to President Roosevelt today and all was sunshine.

During his press conference in connection with the report of the small business delegation, President Roosevelt denied that he was contemplating uprice fixing or wage fixing. What he was trying to do, he said, was to put a floor under them just as he was trying to establish a minimum under which farm uprices could not go. He warned against any interpretation that, in the farm bill, he was attempting to set prices.

All the caustic phrases and demands contained in the resolutions as "adopted" by the full conference yesterday were edited out of the report that went to the President. There were no references to "disruption" of busines confidence by Government officials, no declarations that the Wagner Labor Relations Act would "bankrupt" small businesses, no demands that "the American eagle light some place"—all of which statements were contained in the resolutions as adopted by vote of the full conference.

However, underneath polite phrases, the small-business-men did put in the document they gave the President a good many quietly critical points. Among other things they urged:

Advice for President

Repeal of the undistributed profits tax.

Modification of the capital gains tax.

Modification of the SEC's limitations on security issues below $500,000.

Curtailment of government expenditure and balance of the budget.

Immediate institution of a campaign to stimulate business.

That government "co-operate with business."

That relief administration and responsibility be returned to local communities as rapidly as possible.

Simplification of social security tax forms.

Reduction of unemployment taxes "in stabilized industries where now exists justifiable employment experience."

Immediate investigation of the administration of the national Labor Relations Board.

Differentiation between holding companies for purposes of monopoly or tax evasion, and genuine operating companies which are also holding companies.

Opposition to a surtax on "small business closely-held corporations."

Question Wage-Hour Bill

In addition, the delegates expressed the following positive, and critical, views. They said:

"We question the mreit of a standard wage and hour bill because of geographical differentials."

"We recognize that social reform is necessary as a part of progress but urge that it not be so rapid as to disrupt industry."

"We most respectfully express our belief that business will flourish when relationships between government and business are more clearly charted; when capital is available to business, bringing with it the freedom of action which only financial stability can give."

The difference between yesterday's resolutions and the softened version presented to the President is shown in the following quotations:

"We urge that the Federal Government abandon all attempts to regulate the conduct of private industry."—From the report of the wages and hours committee, adopted by the full conference yesterday.

"We urge that the Government continue to co-operate with business."—From today's statement to the President.

After the conference today, which lasted over an hour, President Roosevelt made the following statement through Secretary Early:

President is Interested

The discussion with small business men has been very interesting, and those making the report have shown on the whole a wide

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Packard Cuts Prices As Aid to Recovery

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Packard Motor Company announced today a reduction of $100 in the price of its six-cylinder model.

M. M. Gilman, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, said the reduction was "actuated by our desire to stimulate public buying and restore consumer confidence generally."

"By reducing prices," he said, "manufacturers can make available purchasing power to stimulate all business and hence accelerate production, sales and employment."

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Tuesday, October 4th

There be moments when I do feel that I cannot tolerate one more word concerning where Red Coats should be quartered. The Council still refuses to admit that troops may be quartered on us legally, yet here they still are, and the bickering is past all bearing. And do I take the air, it does seem as if at every point I do meet a British officer who does ogle me. I did so cloth myself as becomes one of genteel upbringing, for I felt it well for them to see that we ladies of Boston, provincials though we be, know what is in haut ton.

There is to be a prodigious assembly this Friday, to which we are bid, as we should be.

I do hear tell that my Lord Rockingham, who is now so high in favour with His Majesty, has our name of Wentworth. 'Tis most likely that we are a cadet branch of this same family. I did quiz Henry, but he, in a wrong mood, would say naught, but that it would mad him to think the same blood flowed in his veins as in that of his lordship. Which is tosh.

I have my sweet rose taffety and William will gladly conduct me to the Assembly if Henry be not willing. In this he shall pleasure me, and to-morrow I shall to see Dorothy Quincy, though I feel a wretch to bid her come, and she be able, if John Hancock conduct her not.

William Offers a Servant

I vow I shall have all of city life I may, if on a sudden the wilderness is to swallow us up.

My brother William does so mad me, and yet I can but admit that he does naught in unkindness and to-day he offered to me a most amazing gift. This morning when I looked but languishing, of a sudden he did say, "Puss, your Hester is but half a lass with her Doright Rogers gone from her. I have been a heavy burden tarrying here so long, and when I go, about this day s'en'night, I should like to buy for you a neggar wench as my parting gift. She would care for little Harry."

In truth it is most modish to have a black woman in one's household, and William did offer a most princely gift, but I did only retort waspishly, "Your thought for Baby is most kind, but I would be more happy about my poor little lamb was I sure that come two years he be not scalped."

At which my brother William did laugh, and retort:

"Sybil you have a vastly wrong conceit of this Virginia matter. The land which Henry has just purchased is filling fast with good sound folk, and it will be a very paradise for a lawyer. All there, will need deeds writ, land boundaries proved and every kind of legal business done that goes with a country in the making.

Honors That Might Come

"Henry is a lad of merit, and so be, you come to us, I would marvel not if on a day I might greet you as the Lieutenant-Governor's Lady."

I know he spoke so but to comfort me, but if there be but a grain of truth in what he uttered, it does put a somewhat different face on things, and they come to the worst.

"Think on having a coloured wench," William did insist again, "and you wish one, she is yours. I am offered a good bargain by one of the Lee men who has more people than he needs."

Later in the day, in the Mall I encountered Mistress Longcope accompanied by a dark woman, their "mammy" as she dubs her, and Mistress Longcope's small daughter Mary. The child did hang to the great black hand which guided her, and of a surety did dote on the woman.

On the Mall did also encounter Mr. Richard Clarke, his daughter Susanna accompanied by Master John Copley. He of such a gentle countenance and does paint to a marvel. 'Tis quite the vogue to sit to him. He with eyes only for Miss Susanna, and she lovely as an angel.

Miss Longcope's neggar wench did wear great earrings and a mountainous red turban. It was vastly modish, but I cannot conceive of Henry permitting the like.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the fifteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

U. S. Shake-Up Plan Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Having heard Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank and President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, describe the Byrnes bill as ranking in importance with President Roosevelt's plan to pack the United States Supreme Court, the State Chamber is on record today as opposed to the President's proposal for reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

Congress, the Chamber emphasized, in a formal resolution yesterday, should "use a great care in the grant of new and large powers to the executive branch of the Federal Government, believing that centralization of power always ends in tyranny and that the fundamental purpose of the American Constitution was to protect the people from the abuse of power, with an opportunity to be as efficient as a free people under a democracy can be."

In opposing the adoption of the Byrnes bill, the Chamber of Commerce acted upon a report by its executive committee that such legislation would allow the President to make appointments to any policy-determining agency of the Federal Government and that the exercise of that power should not be susceptible of centralization to a point where national freedom would be endangered.

"While a strong central government has certain advantages," the Committee said, "the experience of the people of other nations with this form of government is not such as to recommend it to the people of the United States."

Copies of the resolution are to be placed before President Roosevelt and members of Congress.

The Norris, Mansfield, Rankin and similar bills for the establishment of regional power authorities, or "Little TVA's," also were opposed by the organization.

The same attitude met a bill proposing additional withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan for the assistance of inland waterways development.

Meanwhile a report opposing the Massachusetts system of compulsory automobile insurance was referred back to a committee after Frederick T. Wood, president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, stressed that compulsory insurance was as inevitable as was woman suffrage a generation ago.

"I wouldn't like to see the State Chamber of Commerce on record against compulsory insurance," Mr. Wood said. "What we should do is to work out a plan to protect both the insurance companies and the public."

Merit Provides Its Own Reward

© International

Edward Bruce
Chief of Section of Painting and Sculpture of the Treasury Department

Michael Lantz
New Rochelle WPA Art Instructor Receives Federal Commission for Two Statues

WPA Sculptor Wins Federal Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4—From the tentative position of an instructor employed by the Works Progress Administration to that of holder of a commission to execute two stone sculptures for $45,600 represents the sudden professional advance achieved by Michael Lantz, of New Rochelle, who is in Washington today to consult with Federal officials regarding the work he will do for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Lantz, not yet 30 years old, was one of 247 artists to enter an anonymous merit system competition initiated six months ago by the section of painting and sculpture in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department to select suitable stone monuments to be placed at either side of the terrace in front of the Federal Trade Commission Building at the apex of the "Triangle" in the Nation's capital city.

A jury composed of Lee Lawrie, Paul Manship and Adolph Weinman, assisted by William E. Parsons, architect of the Federal Trade Commission Building, awarded Mr. Lantz the prize. The jury itself was selected by the competing artists, each of whom had the right to submit with his models an unsigned ballot containing the names of jurymen for whom he wished to vote.

Besides bestowing upon Mr. Lantz the winning award, the jury named for honorable mention the following artists:

Henry Kreis, Essex, Conn.; Donald DeLue, New York City; Edmond Amateis, Brewster, N. Y., and Benjamin Hawkins, New York City. Models of 20 sculptures have been chosen for submission to the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair of 1939.

The models by Mr. Lantz show a heroic draft horse being held under control by a powerfully built man. Both models are in dramatic positions and are clearly designed to balance each other when placed at either side of the terrace on which the completed work will be installed. In each case the form of the models is massive. Members of the jury commented that the models by Mr. Lantz had been "designed in the great tradition of stone sculpture."

Mr. Lantz studied at the National Academy of Design and the Beaux Arts Institute of New York. In the latter school he received first prize for the best composition of the year 1927-'28: second place medal, Paris Prize 1929-'30 and third place medal, Paris Prize 1930-'31. He has exhibited at the Architectural League and the Pennsylvania Academy.

The kind of stone which will be employed for the full sized groups will be left to the selection of the sculptor, subject to the approval of the Director of Procurement. When installed, the sculptures will be 15 feet high and slightly more than 17 feet long.

Cherokee Wins Sculpture Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Joe Sequiche Morris, Cherokee Indian carver of Ramona, Okla., found himself the surprised and pleased possessor of first award in the sculpture division of the eighth annual exhibition of Oklahoma artists sponsored in December by the Tulsa Art Association, in co-operation with the WPA Federal Art Project at the gallery operated jointly by the two here.

Surprise came from the fact that it was his first entry in an exhibition.

Raymond Jonson, head of the art department of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, came to Tulsa to spend a week judging the Oklahoma exhibition and chose Mr. Morris' "Indian Woman" in competition with the work of better known state sculptors who have won awards previously.

Mr. Morris began carving as a hobby, and whittles out his figures with a pocket knife. The piece which won the prize is only 10 inches high, but is significant of his Indian heritage and his attempts to contribute to the preservation of Indian traditions and lore.

In commenting on it after giving it first award, Jonson said, "This small piece of carved wood showing an Indian mother and child seems to me to express in adequate form the significance of his subject. While this subject is a most common one he has included a feeling for design and movement which with the beautiful tactile quality brings it into the realm of genuine artistry. I should like to carry away with me not only the emotional reaction but the work itself."

Morris is the son of a full-blood Cherokee mother, and a father, almost full blood, who was a Baptist minister. He is a graduate of Ochelata High School, Haskell Indian School and attended Bacone Indian College at Muskogee, where he was a pupil of Acee Blue Eagle, Indian painter and head of Bacone's art department.

Budget Balancing: Don't Buy, Make It, Tuskegee's Dictum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A balanced budget, despite the recession and its consequent reduction in public gifts, was the accomplishment of Tuskegee Institute in the last fiscal year.

In his annual report to the Board of Trustees, President F. D. Patterson states that this was accomplished by "economical operation" and "extensive productive efforts to supply our own needs."

"Don't buy it, make it," was the slogan adopted by department heads to meet the necessities of decreased income. "For the first time in twenty years," the report says, "the Institute farm grew enough feed to supply the horses and mules on the farm." The farm also supplied 36,000 pounds of beef, pork and mutton for the Institute boarding department.

Service and production groups of the 600 students enrolled for trade training did 762 jobs, including structural repairs and maintenance of buildings and painting and plumbing work on rural schools in several adjoining countries.

Such economies not only reduced operative costs, they also provided "much needed student employment" which gave valuable practical experience and, according to Dr. Patterson, "lives up to the highest traditions of Tuskegee Institute." Losses sustained in the necessary curtailment of some activities were thus partially offset by the sterner application of Tuskegee's character-building principle of "making ends meet with what you have."

During the year, 1,744 students were enrolled. This was an increase of 246 over the previous year. More than 7,000 visitors from 28 states and 19 foreign countries came during the year to inspect various activities at the Institute.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 4

No Foreign Policy?

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California: I should like to know, Sir, today, tomorrow, the next day, if it be possible, what the foreign policy of the United States is. I do not know it. Other senators do not know it. No one knows it.

Winds: Chicago vs. Boston

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts: It seems to me that if we have a Federal housing program of any kind, we shall have specifications drawn up by a Chicago architect for a building to be put up in Boston; and every time the east wind blows off Massachusetts Bay the fog and water will come through the walls, because specifications which are good in Chicago do not go in Boston.

No Gallery

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana: "Why do we have committees if it is not before the committees that bills should be worked out?

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: One difference is that there is no gallery in committees (laughter).

Maybe He's a Democrat

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts: President Roosevelt has been accused of being communistic in his legislative inclinations, and now he is accused by this self-styled leader of the Republican Party with being fascist in his legislative inclinations. A man cannot be both at the same time and cannot very well be both at different times.

Anti-Lynching

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York: If the national horror and disgrace of one lynching can be prevented by effective federal action, I am in favor of taking that action.

Yes, We Have One

Representative U. S. Guyer (R) of Kansas: I often go over to the Library of Congress to see the Constitution. People have said to me, "You have no Constitution," but I go over there to assure myself that we still have a Constitution.

President Blamed

Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York: During the last month the President has contributed further to a general feeling of uncertainty through a series of official observations indicating great confusion of counsel. Repeated shocks of fright and alarm which have come from the White House press conferences have served only to aggravate the difficulties of our business situation.

Labor Split on Mexican Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The general strike ordered here by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, leader of the Confederacion de Trabajadores Mexicanos, a minority group in Monterrey, failed because he could not command support among the various labor syndicates themselves for the strike.

Under the labor law, a strike must be directed against an employer, for specific reasons; sympathy strikes are illegal. Employers here reminded the labor unions of this fact when the general strike was threatened, and advised them that they would forfeit their collective contracts, if they did strike . . . and probably would draw the censure of the President himself.

The success of the strike hinged on the willingness of the syndicate of electrical workers to come into it; a strike on their part actually ties up industry almost without other support. They would not agree. The strike was in sympathy for a minority syndicate of furniture factory workers, against whom the Labor Board of Conciliation had ruled. The minority syndicate, with less than one tenth the total workers in the factory, was a part of the CTM.

Ever since the Monterrey demonstration against Communism and Lombardo Toledano (linked here in the popular mind, whether correctly or not) in which the whole city marched, labor unions and all, Lombardo Toledano has been anxious to redeem his power among workers here. Apparently this last attempt is also a failure. Such failures rankle with the labor leader, for Monterrey is easily the leading industrial city of Mexico, though not the center of some of the richest industries.

Way Seen to Peace in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The Japanese conflict in China could be stopped within a few months if the English-speaking nations were willing to forego the material profits of war, said Alfred Edwards of London, member of the British Parliament, in an address here, Jan. 27. Unless English-speaking peoples did stand unitedly for peace there might come war that would more than wipe out the accumulated profits, he added.

Mr. Edwards, Laborite who represents Middlesbrough in the House of Commons, was one of four speakers from as many countries at an Institute of International Relations held here under Rotary Club auspices. Others were Maurice Duperrey of Paris; I. B. Sutton of Tampico, Mexico, and Allen D. Albert of Chicago. M. Duperrey is president of Rotary International, Messrs. Sutton and Albert both are past presidents.

Mr. Edwards, declaring that the English-speaking countries—notably Great Britain and the United States—were more powerful and wealthier than the rest of the world, said there would be peace when the other nations were convinced "we are in unity for peace."

U. S. Moves Cited

He sought to show that the United States, despite its so-called aloofness from the League of Nations, actually did not oppose what the League stood for. He emphasized that the United States had taken the lead in various world crises, and has even proposed to go further than League members in behalf of peace. He cited the Japanese invasion of Manchuria; the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and more recent events that led to the call for the nine-power conference at Brussels.

M. Duperrey told how Rotary throughout the world had found bases for friendship among national, racial and religious antagonists and was carrying on in its efforts to promote good will even in midst of international conflict.

How Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians rub elbows as friendly fellow Rotarians in Palestine was related by M. Duperrey in describing the Rotary Club of Jaffa-Tel Aviv. Jaffa is peopled mainly by Arabs and Europeans; its twin city, Tel-Aviv, is wholly Jewish. Instead of forming two clubs that would have accentuated differences between the two communities, Rotarians spent three years in perfecting one organization to draw all elements together.

Relief by Tokyo Club

The International President told of responses of the Rotary Club in Tokyo to relief appeals from Shanghai and Tientsin, China. He recalled that Rotarians of Argentina and Uruguay, when relations between the two countries were strained, effected an exchange of sons of Rotarians during vacation time to relieve the tension. He described a ceremony on the border of Chile and Peru where clubs of Arica and Tacna, after the end of the famous territorial dispute involving them, inscribed on a monument named "Concordia," a pledge of enduring friendship.

In Middle Asia in April will be held a Rotary regional conference to bring together Rotarians of three different races and nearly a score of nationalities. Rotary families of the Netherlands and Belgium exchange week-end visits. Baltic countries have their own periodic Rotary conferences, and some of the highest officials of those nations are active Rotarians.

Of All Things . . !

Subsidy for Stage?

TORONTO (CP)—The New York stage doesn't rate high with F. R. Higgins, Irish poet and manager of the Abbey Theater Players. "I found the stage in New York pitiful, contemptible," he said in an address at Hart House Theater here. "Great art is still possible through exuberant comedy and pungent tragedy. We go to the streets and hillsides for our material, and our plays are intense and pure and sincere."

Mr. Higgins advocated Government subsidization of the theater. "We are able to avoid the evil influence of the box office on the standards of our plays and on the vanity of our players," he said in referring to his own organization which is subsidized by the Government of Eire.

"We've dramatized Ireland's sorrows so effectively that we've been able to come over and rob you with impunity," he said, referring to the Abbey Players' successes here.

Not a Dry Land Sailor

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Joe Kirchner, address Sailors' Haven, Long Beach, dropped in to say hello to Tay Garnett, screen director.

He once worked as second mate on Mr. Garnett's yacht.

"How'd you like to play first mate in my picture?" Mr. Garnett asked.

Mr. Kirchner accepted readily.

Told to report to the studio, he protested, "You can't make water pictures 30 miles from water."

Mr. Garnett patiently explained the wonders of sound stages, set designs.

"I can't act like no mate up there on a fake boat," Mr. Kirchner said—and started back to Sailors' Haven.

Money in the Tank

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (AP) — Pete Sherlock, Jr., of Atlanta recently turned in his 1936 automobile on a new car. Before driving away he had mechanics pull the tank from the old one.

They inverted it over a bucket and out poured $503.75 in silver dollars, halves and quarters.

"A gas tank makes a great bank," Mr. Sherlock said. "It's easy to put the money in but plenty hard to get it out."

For Quieter Motoring

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A law to prevent the man next door from impatiently honking his automobile horn while waiting at the curb has been proposed in New York's Legislature.

The measure, sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, would prohibit use of an automobile horn while the vehicle is stationary.

And to make sure that the tone of the honk isn't too raucous even when the car is moving, the bill also would require approval of the horn by the Motor Vehicle Commissioner.

He Likes the Movies

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—A good way to spend an evening, said Samuel Goldwyn, film producer, is to go to a movie.

"I go to a picture show every night," he declared. "Why not? I've got to do something to get my mind off my business."

The O's Have It

BOSWELL, Ind. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. William Flynn have named their tenth son Oakley.

There's nothing odd about that except that all nine of the lad's brothers also have names beginning with "O": Oral, Odie, Othie, Ovie, Orval, Otis, Oscar, Oliver, and Omer.

Labor Party Seeks New York Approval Of Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The American Labor Party, which the last election made a balance of power force in New York State politics, will take its initial stand in the legislative field at Albany on the issue of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, Alex Rose, State Executive Secretary of the Party, announced today.

The question has been perennially shelved by the New York lawmakers ever since the start of the drive to write a prohibition of child labor into the Federal Constitution, and the 1938 debate is due this month. In preparation for it, the Labor Party is circularizing its district clubs and affiliated unions throughout the State with a bulletin summarizing its position and calling on all Party members to bring pressure to bear on their Assemblymen for support of the measure and urging an intensive canvass of citizens.

"The American Labor Party is irrevocably committed to end child labor, and the amendment is the first plank in our legislative platform," Mr. Rose said.

"We know that the children who are exploited by greedy employers and who have lived under the conditions of abject poverty which are one of the concommitants of child labor can never be the type of citizen needed to promote the welfare of the nation.

"Moreover, the child labor question is not only a humanitarian one, but involves the welfare of all adult wage-earners and the broad basic principles of economic democracy for which all progressives are fighting."

Appropriation Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a $45,000,000 appropriation bill for 1939 expenses of the District of Columbia.

Molokoff Named Chief of Soviet's Civil Air Activity

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—Vassily Molokoff, the polar flying ace, was named chief of all Soviet civil aviation today, succeeding Ivan Feodorovich Tkacheff.

Mr. Molokoff was one of the fliers who helped establish the Soviet's North Pole camp eight months ago. In April, 1934, he helped rescue 62 members of an exploring party marooned on a Bering Sea ice floe after the expedition ship Chelluskin was crushed by ice and sunk.

Russian civil aviation has been commissioned to investigate the possibility of establishing a regular air route over the Arctic from Russia to the United States. It was in that connection that the North Pole camp was set up.

Federal Help Is Sought For Uniform Road Signs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Congressional and government highway experts, it was learned today, have started a campaign to obtain uniform safety codes and route markings for the nation's motorists.

They have drafted legislation empowering Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to withhold road allocations from states which do not have what he considers "an adequate uniform code for safety." The bill specifically authorizes Secretary Wallace to co-operate with state highway departments in drawing up a single scheme of markers.

Year's Philatelic Medal Given Richmond Printer

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4 (AP)—August Deitz, Richmond printer and philatelist, has been awarded the 1938 Lindenberg medal for philatelic research. He won with his volume "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America," which represented 30 years' work.

The bronze medal arrived in Richmond yesterday from Germany. Dr. Carl Lindenberg, late Supreme Court Judge of Berlin, founded the award in 1888. It was given by a jury composed of a Frenchman, an Englishman, an Italian and a German. The Deitz book is a record of the Confederate post office department and its stamps.

Negro Robber Executed

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4 (AP)—James Marshall, a Negro, was asphyxiated in the State's lethal gas chamber today for first degree burglary. He had been convicted of entering the home of Robert Smith of Goldsboro. Before his death, the Negro said he was glad he had never killed anyone.

President Plans Holiday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he might take a three-day holiday at Hyde Park, N. Y., to celebrate George Washington's Birthday.

Tentative plans, he told reporters, call for him to leave Washington, Feb. 19, for his Dutchess County home and return here Feb. 24, giving him three full days away.

Court Tells Pickets Just How to Do It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—Pickets were told how to picket in a ruling recently handed down here by a Common Pleas Court in deciding the case of one organized group of grocers against two rival associations.

The plaintiff group charged the two defendant associations with picketing its stores because they remain open Wednesday afternoons, Saturday nights and Sundays. The defendants countered that this policy forced all stores in the area to remain open during these periods.

No labor controversy is involved, and since the court ruled two weeks ago that picketing in cases where no labor trouble is at issue is a "form of free speech," and therefore legal, the judges refused to grant an injunction, but laid down rules for picketing the stores. Among these were instructions that pickets were not to commit acts of violence or threaten to do so, and that there were not to be more than two pickets in front of any store.

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British Dominions on Pacific Strengthen Ties by Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — When in the last days of 1937, the Imperial Airways flying-boat Centaurus arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, it had blazed the trail for regular Empire flying-boat service from England to New Zealand.

The British line with the Pan-American Airways are opening two services that make the isolated country of the far south feel its strengthening ties both with England and America.

The Samoan Clipper was on a return from New Zealand to America when it was lost toward the middle of last month.

The Centaurus, for its part, was on a 30,000-mile survey flight, under the youthful New Zealand-born Capt. J. W. Burgess.

Commercial History

Commercial history was made in the Southern Hemisphere when the Centaurus flew from Sydney to Auckland on the first flight across the Tasman Sea by a commercial machine capable of maintaining a regular service with passengers and mail. The 1,280-miles crossing was made in nine hours, the fastest trans-Tasman Sea flight.

It is probable the Tasman Sea air service will begin almost simultaneously with the inauguration of the London-Sydney flying-boat service, said to be scheduled between April and June this year. The Prime Minister of Australia, Joseph A. Lyons, said: "The flight of the Centaurus has demonstrated how much the Tasman Sea air route will do to unite Australia and New Zealand. It has brought New Zealand four hours closer to Australia by air than Tasmania is from the mainland by fast steamer. For two isolated dominions, such as Australia and New Zealand, this link must be of the utmost value."

Difference in Details

While agreement has been reached between the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments on the basic principles of the Tasman Sea service, differences of opinion over details of control remained to be adjusted. These differences arose from the desire of the New Zealand Government to retain a direct and detailed control of the operations of the service, equipment, and disposition of the staff.

The British and Australian Governments preferred to form a joint Government organisation to exercise general control on matters of broad policy and leave the actual conduct of the service to an operating company.

Because of the fact that Qantas Empire Airways (an Australian company linked with Imperial Airways) already has equipment for the service, the latter course offers the only means of establishing the service at once. If a separate company with the three Governments as partners was formed, as an operating company, it might be a year or more before it could procure the equipment necessary for the service.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The first round-the-world flight with an Empire flying-boat, which will include an overland flight across Canada, is being planned by Britain's Imperial Airways, if information received here is correct.

The flight, which, according to reports, is to be undertaken by the trans-Atlantic pioneer, the Cambria, this spring is expected to start with an England-to-Australia trip on a route yet to be determined.

The possibility of the flight including an experimental crossing of the Indian Ocean from South Africa to Australia, with a view to establishing the feasibility of an alternative route between Australia and England, connecting East Africa with Western Australia, is also said to be under consideration. If that crossing is made, the boat would fly from Western Australia along the southern coast of Australia to Adelaide.

Southern Crossing

Another suggestion receiving consideration is that the boat should make a southerly crossing of the Tasman Sea from Hobart, Tasmania, to Invencargill, New Zealand, to explore the commercial possibilities of this route. A probable advantage is that prevailing westerly winds would assist aircraft flying from Australia to New Zealand materially, but it would mean a circular route would have to be adopted, as the Sydney-Auckland run would provide the most direct route between Australia and New Zealand.

The flight across the Pacific would be a leisurely survey, with a view to establishing the most practical route for the trans-Pacific service, and, if possible, finding an all-British line. At present, it is intended to use the American base in Hawaii as the taking-off point for Vancouver, British Columbia. The use of this base is provided for in the agreement which permits Pan American Airways Atlantic aircraft to use the British bases in Newfoundland and the Irish Free State.

Canadian Flight

The flight across Canada would make use of the Canadian lakes for intermediate stops. The flight from Montreal to Southampton, England, would follow the same course as that followed during the experimental flights in the middle of 1937.

Official details of the round-the-world flight are expected to be issued in March and the flight would take place in April or May. By that time, it is hoped adequate servicing facilities will be available in Australia to enable the boat to be overhauled completely in Sydney before leaving on the Pacific section of the flight.

'Accuracy' of Press In Constitution Of Manitoba Is Sought

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 3 (CP)—A motion by William Lisowsky (Social Credit, Ethelbert) asking that a guarantee of "accuracy" of the press be written into the Canadian Constitution has brought considerable discussion in the Manitoba Legislature.

The Lisowsky motion was an amendment to a resolution by L. St. George Stubbs (Ind. Winnipeg) asking guarantees of religious liberty and freedom of speech, press and assembly be written into the Constitution.

Errick Willis, Conservative leader, said the Lisowsky motion actually asked for a controlled press with the Government deciding what was accurate. It would be as sensible as to expect the Constitution to guarantee the accuracy of speech, Mr. Willis said.

N. L. Turnbull (Social Credit, Hamiota) said a newspaper writer had his conscience for guide in determining accuracy but if he were controlled by a publisher who was controlled by financial interests then there was scope for doubt as to his accuracy.

Philatelist Roosevelt Aids Post Office Profit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Post Office Department says President Roosevelt's interest in stamp collecting is putting money in its pocket.

R. A. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that sales by the Department's philatelic agency have mounted from $300,000 to $2,000,000 a year since Mr. Roosevelt took office. New and larger stamp collections are being made.

It Blazed Britain-New Zealand Sea Trail

The Empire Airways Flying Boat Centaurus on Brisbane River

Alliances Determine Arms Plans

Rearmament:
Fifth of six articles.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rearmament is not only a military problem. For wars are not fought only with guns, but with allies. Thus the political aspect of rearmament becomes of major importance.

Who would be neutral? Who would intervene? Who would fight on which side?

Such questions become very real for European politicians.

With the world divided, in President Roosevelt's phrase, into 80 per cent "satisfied" and 20 per cent "unsatisfied," it is obvious that if the two groups went to war with one another, as groups, the unsatisfieds would stand no chance at all. But as has been proved twice in the case of the Far East and once in Africa, the satisfied nations are not at present ready to combine against the unsatisfied. If they were, it is practically certain that there would be no war—at any rate not until the proportions became more equally balanced.

So far as Europe is concerned, an important aspect of the problem of that "next war" can be stated thus:

1. What proportion of the satisfied nations are prepared to fight to prevent the unsatisfied achieving their aims by force?

2. Which of the satisfied nations can be induced either to enter the "next war" on the side of the unsatisfied, or failing that, which of them can be relied upon the remain neutral?

Threat of War Minimised

It is, of course, impossible to give a completely accurate answer. There are many doubtful and even unknown quantities and a large number of imponderables. But it can safely be said that the more one examines this question, the more unlikely it seems that Europe will be the stage for a war on the grand scale in the near future.

Very few European statesmen doubt that if Germany were 100 per cent certain that Great Britain would hold aloof, she would occupy Austria and perhaps parts of Czechoslovakia tomorrow. But although Great Britain has studiously avoided any definite commitment east of the Rhine, nobody is even as much as 75 per cent certain that she would hold aloof from a war in Central Europe. Indeed, the steady unfoldment of the British rearmament program is fairly generally regarded by European statesmen as an indication of the widening range of Great Britain's interest in the maintenance of peace.

Whether that interest would extend to Central Europe depends in large measure on the character of any struggle that might arise there. If the rights and wrongs of the case appeared more or less equally balanced, it might be very hard to persuade Great Britain to participate. But when it is remembered that the World War arose out of an incident in the Balkans, it is much easier to conceive of England joining in the fray than to believe she would remain neutral.

Who on Which Side

The rest of Europe can, on the whole, be more easily classified than Great Britain. Only passive opposition to aggression is to be expected from Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Scandinavian group of states, except in the unlikely event of their being directly attacked.

Belgium, Greece, Turkey, Estonia and Latvia would presumably do their utmost to keep out of any war—at any rate until they saw who was winning—but for geographical reasons are less likely to succeed than the first group. The remainder of the smaller states, namely Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Roumania, Bulgaria, are so situated that they would almost inevitably be involved from the outset in any European war in which the major powers were engaged.

But who would be on which side?

There are five profoundly unsatisfied states in Europe: Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Lithuania, to which one should perhaps add Austria. But the interests of these nations are by no means identical.

Between Conflicting Interests

For example, if Germany were to gratify her appetite for expansion by gobbling up Austria, it would bring the Third Reich into direct contact with the Italian Tyrol which, though belonging to Italy, is mainly inhabited by Germans. Similarly, although Hungary and Germany both have grievances against Czechoslovakia, it would be extremely undesirable from the Hungarian point of view if Czechoslovakia, or for that matter Austria either, came within the German orbit because Hungary would obviously be Germany's next objective. And so it goes on.

It would be unsafe, therefore, to assume that in any "next war" all the unsatisfied states would be on the same side. Nor should one assume, as is frequently done, that any of the satisfied group would fight in the other camp. For political, and still more for economic, reasons, certain satisfied countries, such as Poland, Yugoslavia and Roumania, are in closer touch with Germany and for Italy than are say France and Czechoslovakia. But it is significant that when Germany remilitarized the Rhineland in 1935 Poland and Yugoslavia both informed France that they were prepared to join in on the French side, if France elected to go to war.

Both these countries moreover are rearming themselves with the help of French money and even to some extent with French weapons, as Roumania is doing with Czech weapons. In short, it is a safe assumption that whatever political flirtations these states may carry on in peace time with the unsatisfied states, the flirtations would cease the moment war broke out. This fact which is well known in most chancelleries is clearly a deterrent to any warlike ideas that may be entertained in certain quarters.

The majority of the smaller states are unable to provide themselves with all the arms they need and the sources from which they get their supplies are, therefore, an important indication as to their attitude if that "next war" should ever eventuate. The figures in the League's Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition are admittedly hard to analyze because they are not compiled on a unified system. But they show that the only European country which buys arms (as distinct from explosives, etc.) in any quantity from Germany is Great Britain, and it is probable that the arms in this case are sporting ones.

Similarly the only European country which bought arms in large quantities from Italy in 1936 was Soviet Russia. The arms in question are listed under the head "Artillery material: projectiles and their parts," and it is worth noting that Italy herself bought considerable quantities under this head from Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland.

Mutual Concessions

Czechoslovakia is an important purveyor of arms, not only to Roumania and Yugoslavia who are her partners in the Little Entente, but also to Poland, with whom she is politically on very bad terms, owing to the lamentable dispute over treatment of minorities in Tecin. No one, however, who knows the two countries can have much doubt that if there were another European war, and they were unable to keep clear of it, Poland and Czechoslovakia would be on the same side—against Germany. And apart altogether from political commitments it is clear that Roumania and Yugoslavia would be either in the same camp or extremely one-sided neutrals. Otherwise, they would not be making their armed forces dependent on the products of Czechoslovakia and French factories.

Another interesting case to examine is that of Turkey. Turkey has for years been allied to Soviet Russia. Although the political ideologies of the two states are poles apart, the Turkish air force has hitherto received a good deal of its training in Moscow—a fact which speaks for itself.

If this analysis of the situation is accurate, it becomes evident that unless there appears to be at least a chance of localizing the trouble, the much-discussed next war will not be started deliberately for a very long while. In the meantime, not only does rearmament proceed, but there is the opportunity for whatever constructive statesmanship can provide toward settlement of grievances by mutual concession.

World Labor to Go to London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 4—The governing body of the International Labor Organization agreed unanimously to accept the British invitation to hold its autumn meeting in London next October at the opening session of the three day assembly today. The British Chairman, L. W. Legett extended the invitation.

Carter Goodrich, representative of the United States Government, declared the invitation might be regarded as a tribute to the vitality of the labor organization and expressed a desire to join in reaffirming American faith in the International Labor Organization and its processes as a tripartite organization, representing workmen, employers, and governments. Several other delegates similarly expressed themselves.

There has been some uneasiness in League circles recently concerning an alleged tendency of Britain and France to seek economic, financial, and other settlements outside the League, a tendency, which might develop further with Italy's withdrawal from the International Labor Organization as well as from the League itself. This invitation was therefore welcomed as evidence that the British Government especially desires to strengthen the International Labor Organization in which Japan is still represented and in which the United States actively participates.

U. S. Co-operatives Plan Fifth European Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The fifth annual tour of American co-operative institutions to Europe will leave New York aboard the steamship Berengaria of the Cunard White Star Line on June 29, John A. Jessup, tour director, announced today.

After visiting France, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, England and Scotland, the party will return to New York on Aug. 22. The tour is sponsored by the Co-operative League of the United States of America, and is designed for members, managers and directors of American co-operatives.

Mapping Called Need to Put Land In Efficient Use

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4 (CP)—Lieut. O. S. Reading, chief of the air photography section, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, told the Canadian Institute of Surveying that increased appreciation of the necessity for adequate data would cause an increase in surveying and mapping.

"Only if this mapping is done can we accomplish in a generation developments that otherwise may take a century," he said. "Until the end of the last century we had so much rich, new land development in the United States that we did not bother much about care in measuring it, nor whether it was being used to the best advantage.

"It has taken prolonged unemployment, unrelieved by rich new lands which might be homesteaded; it has taken droughts and dust storms, to make us appreciate that there might be a limit to our resources and that perhaps we should consider how to conserve and develop them to the best advantage."

He said the Tennessee Valley Authority development and crop compliance photography of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were two large-scale mapping undertakings in the United States.

Austria Guards Its Independence

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 4—The recent tension apparent in Austria's relations with Berlin has caused Vienna to watch with peculiar interest the arrival in Berlin of Franz von Papen, Reich envoy to Austria, and Ulrich von Hassell, German Ambassador at Rome, for consultation at the German Foreign Office.

The whole situation between the two Governments has been rendered delicate by the firm measures that Vienna has been taking against the Austrian National Socialists. Rumors had spread that on Jan. 30, the anniversary of Herr Hitler's coming to power in Germany, the Austrian National Socialists would engineer a coup to oust Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and set up an administration headed by Dr. Leopold Tavs, deputy National Socialist leader.

The coup did not materialize, but Dr. Tavs was arrested on what were said to be incriminating documents discovered at his house. About the same time the headquarters of the Austrian National Socialists were raided and closed down, several of the members being placed under arrest.

This action against the National Socialists, which came shortly after disorderly attacks by that party upon large numbers of legitimist mass meetings in the middle of January, has naturally not been welcome in Berlin. Neither is Wilhelmstrasse likely to look with much favor on the fact that Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia, who is vacationing incognito in Austria, is expected to confer with Dr. Schuschnigg.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—German-Austrian relations are in an uncertain state which intrigues all observers as to what the future is going to be.

The agreement of July 11th, 1936, according to which every effort toward closer co-operation of "the two German states" was to be fostered, is still quoted as the basis of relations, but it has been made abundantly clear by events of recent months that Vienna and Berlin are far from seeing eye to eye in many vital matters. The small progress made by the many official and unofficial talks during this period justifies such a contention.

Two possibilities of German action in Austria still exist, the one direct and the other indirect. The former, which would have to take the form of intervention through a Putsch, is generally considered very unlikely in most competent circles in both capitals. Certain overenthusiastic National Socialists in Germany and Austria may still dream of such an eventuality, but, in general, it is not taken too seriously, except in the case of a general European or world situation such as would allow Austria to fall into the lap of the Third Reich.

The other method, that of peaceful "legal" penetration is certainly proceeding apace. Such committees as that for German-Austrian Cultural Affairs, which at the end of last year held a fortnight's session in Berlin has made proposals for closer co-operation in physical sciences, art, lectures, radio and sport, while such developments in the film and literary worlds were also discussed.

Provocative Writings Banned

These proposals now await the approval of the two Governments concerned. One step in the direction of conciliation was the recent Austrian ban upon political literature, dealing with Herr Hitler in a manner considered uncomplimentary by the Third Reich.

As to the films, one has only to examine a list of those shown regularly in Vienna and to note how many picture houses are owned by the German Ufa Company to see how the Third Reich controls this field.

Many Austrians nowadays cynically comment on the bounteous way in which Germany can find the necessary foreign exchange for any propaganda in Austria, but has none for settling commercial debts.

In fact, Germany is nowadays busy strengthening its economic as well as its cultural grip upon this country, but with much less success in the former field.

Germany Short of Ores

The situation is an interesting one. Germany is especially short of mineral ores. Austria can make up this shortgae from the immense resources of the mines of the Alpine Montana Company.

Germany would naturally like Austria to continue exporting to that country, despite the fact that it would have meant Austria's becoming more dependent economically upon the Third Reich through the debts the latter would amass.

But this country, already warned by the experiences of Hungary and Yugoslavia, and despite the fact that according to the trade treaty of January, 1937, Austrian exports to Germany were somewhat increased, saw the coming danger and refused to act upon Germany's suggestion that Austrian exports to other countries should be reduced, so that those to the Reich should be increased.

Austrian manufacturers who hoped to find a reliable market in Germany were certainly disappointed by this development, and Germany made every effort to obtain the same supplies of milk, butter and wood, so urgently needed there. But on the other markets, Austria was being paid in cash or in goods it required, and since its trade position has improved considerably during the past 12 months, this country felt able to take such a stand.

In certain quarters here the action of Germany has been criticized in comparison with that of Italy in the matter of trade debts. When the Italians, it is said, had debts under the clearing agreements, they sold their interests in Austrian concerns to help pay them; but the Germans, who are the principal shareholders in many leading Austrian and other undertakings in the Danubian basin, have held on to, and increased this hold—obviously for political reasons.

Visits of Industrialists

The visits of different groups of industrialists from the one country to the other during the past few months have certainly led to many discussions on the complicated issues affecting both states. But as long as Austria can be paid for its exports to the rest of the world in the kind of imports it wants and Germany can or will only pay for Austrian goods in the things which it decides, there seems to be little in prospect (outside the strongest pressure from the Third Reich) which will cause Austria to change its course.

Germany is also naturally interested in the form of government in this country. It certainly would consider any attempt to restore a monarchy as alien to its own ambitions. But as long as Chancellor Schuschnigg continues to keep this issue in the realm of the "non-actual," the Third Reich will find it difficult to find a legitimate cause for interference.

Today, in Europe, most countries appear agreed that Austrian independence is an important aid to peace. The only exception appears to be the Third Reich.

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81 ARLINGTON STREET
Paine Furniture Co.
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Many impelling savings on draperies and lace curtains make this an opportune time to fill present and anticipated needs. Here are a few of the many markdowns: All subject to prior sale.

DRAPERIES

			Regularly	NOW
11988	2 pr.	Rust homespun draperies	$8.50	$6.50
12523	4 pr.	Brown striped cotton draperies	18.50	14.00
12520	4 pr.	Red striped cotton draperies	18.50	14.00
11927	7 pr.	Blue striped cotton damask	18.50	14.00
12794	4 pr.	Figured cream cotton tapestry	25.00	13.50
11492	4 pr.	Mulberry rayon & cotton tapestry	16.50	12.00
12786	4 pr.	Figured rust rayon tapestry	20.00	8.50
10865	3 pr.	Figured green rayon & cotton damask	27.50	20.00
12791	5 pr.	Figured blue rayon & cotton damask	28.50	17.50
11148	5 pr.	Figured green rayon & cotton damask	12.50	9.00
10921	2 pr.	Figured green rayon & cotton damask	16.50	12.00
12516	4 pr.	Mouse colored file damask	22.50	12.50
12788	2 pr.	Rust satin rayon stripe	33.00	16.00

All above are sateen lined—headed at top ready to hang.

LACE CURTAINS

			Regularly	NOW
12773	15 pr.	Ivory ruffled figured marquisette	$4.50	$3.00
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11472	6 pr.	Madras weave ivory marquisette	6.00	4.00
12460	40 pr.	Ivory ruffled marquisette	3.50	2.50
11392	12 pr.	Tuscon ecru filet lace	6.00	4.50
11662	29 pr.	Ivory tailored marquisette	2.25	1.50
12097	9 pr.	Fancy tailored ecru lace	4.00	3.00
12463	28 pr.	Dotted ivory ruffled marquisette	3.00	2.00
11452	15 pr.	Tailored dotted, lace edge marquisette	3.50	2.50
11201	9 pr.	Ecru Tuscan laces	5.00	3.50
11577	6 pr.	Embroidered white muslin	6.00	4.00

Many one pair lots of damask and laces marked below cost.

FAMOUS PAINE REMNANT SALE IS ON!

Trade Treaty Drive Begun By New Nation-Wide Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—As negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain get under way, the Economic Policy Committee, an independent group recently formed here on a nation-wide basis, is moving to present the case for trade agreements to the American people.

Although formation of the Committee is not directly connected with the current trade negotiations, its members look hopefully toward negotiations with Great Britain as a possible long step forward in the whole trade agreement program.

The Committee has been formed to sponsor a broad program of promoting the "growth of mutually advantageous trade among nations," according to the articles of incorporation.

One of the principal objectives of the organization is to recapture world markets for American agricultural products, but a studied attempt has been made to avoid both special and sectional interests and to emphasize what members of the Committee believe to be the general good of the nation.

The original membership of the group includes 50 leaders of farm, labor, industrial, commercial, and financial groups; economists, educators, political scientists. Several political tempers and religious denominations are represented.

Roots in Another Meeting

The Committee is, in a measure, an outgrowth of a meeting held two and a half years ago in Chicago to consider the plight of democracy in the modern world. Among those who attended that meeting was W. W. Waymack, Editor of the editorial pages of the Des Moines Register.

Mr. Waymack is now chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, and a number of other members were among the group—eventually called the National Policy Committee—that met in Chicago.

More immediately, however, the Economic Policy Committee is the result of a conference held at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, last November. At that time a number of Midwest farm leaders were invited to hear an explanation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign trade policies by Dr. A. G. Black of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and George Fort Milton of the State Department.

Although the farm leaders were not picked for their adherence to Secretary Hull's policies, they were so impressed by the explanations of those policies that Mr. Waymack and others became convinced that most opposition to reciprocal trade treaties was based on a lack of knowledge.

Buell to Head Research

To supply that knowledge, the Economic Policy Committee was formed. Already it has begun preparation of a statement of the case for reciprocal trade agreements. Research work will be headed by Raymond L. Buell of New York, president of the Foreign Policy Association, under a contractual arrangement.

The Committee's statement of its case will be an expansion of purposes as stated in the articles of incorporation:

"The Economic Policy Committee is established to undertake a program of research and education as to the relationship of the United States to the world economy.

"In membership, the Committee represents a cross-section of American life. Having different approaches toward many contemporary problems, all its members hold in common the belief that increased production of wealth is essential to enhancing the general welfare, and that such production can be advanced by the growth of mutually advantageous trade among nations.

"All believe that world economic appeasement is essential to the lessening of the political and emotional tensions underlying present world unrest.

The World's Choice

"The world today is confronted with a choice between increased regimentation leading to growing international friction and the restoration of international trade and amity. The Committee would deplore the adoption of any policy which would cripple any essential or efficient industry, or the standard of living of the American people. It is, however, convinced that the general welfare will be advanced by increased production, greater employment and lower living costs, all of which are bound to result from increased world trade.

"Conflicts may arise between vested interests and an enlightened trade policy, and various inconsistencies may seem to develop between certain types of domestic legislation and a policy aiming at the restoration of world markets. The fundamental purpose of the Committee is to study and explore all such questions in an endeavor to reconcile differences and find solutions which will advance the general welfare of the United States."

Committee members said no attempt would be made to influence legislators directly. Instead, informational literature will be distributed, and whenever possible members of the Committee will explain Mr. Hull's foreign trade policies from the platform and over the radio.

Headquarters have been established in Des Moines.

Committee members realize that some farm groups as well as a number of industrial interests are opposed to the trade agreements. They contend that factionalism and partisanship should not be allowed to determine America's foreign trade policy.

Recent action by farm groups, in Iowa at least, has been heartening to the Economic Policy Committee. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation this month endorsed the principle of reciprocal trade agreements and the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa adopted an even stronger resolution in favor of reciprocal trade treaties and condemning isolation.

Extremes Avoided

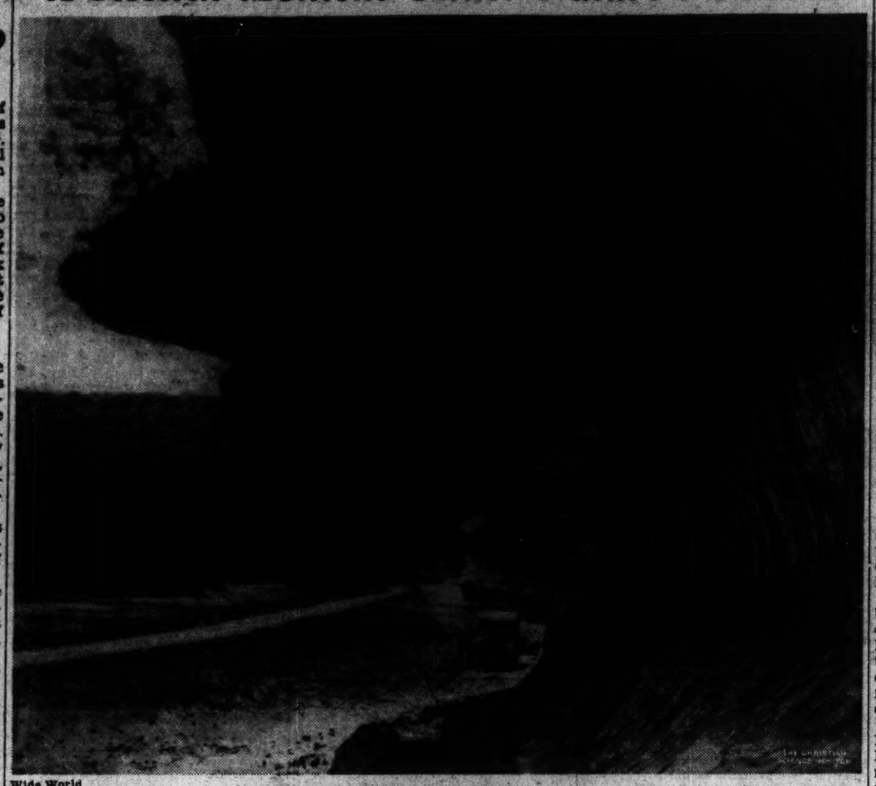
Although currently supporting Mr. Hull's policies, members of the committee point out that the roots of the program lie back in Republican administrations. Members of the committee include such prominent Republicans as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Cabinet; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor who supported Alfred M. Landon in the last presidential campaign.

In general, the Committee is attempting to avoid both the extremes of "high tariff" and "free trade" and to work toward a gradual lowering of trade barriers through trade agreements including the "most-favored-nation" clause.

Articles of incorporation were signed by Mr. Waymack; Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star; Ray Murphy, formerly National Commander of the American Legion and until recently Iowa Commissioner of Insurance; and Allan B. Kline of Vinton, Iowa, vice-president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Temporary officers, besides Mr. Waymack, are George M. Harrison of Cincinnati, Ohio, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, vice-president; J. S. Crutchfield of Pittsburgh, Pa., President of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., vice-chairman; and Gerard S. Nollen of Des Moines, president of the Bankers Life Company, treasurer.

A Restful Moment Under Nature's Portico



Wide World

Overhanging Rock Formation in Frio Canyon, Texas

This Curious Formation Is About 130 Miles Northwest of San Antonio. The Grinding Force of the Frio River Through the Ages Is Responsible

'Down to Rio' by Air a New Tourist Trail

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

My morning's mail brings me a wide assortment of travel material, some of which is of unusual interest. But this morning, a small, compact envelope, addressed in an unfamiliar hand and bearing the post mark of Brazil, excited my curiosity more than a little bit. As I'm not one who likes to spend time guessing, "Who's it from?" I opened it immediately and glanced at the signature. "Impossible!" Then on second thought I realized it has been fully a month since Roland Sharp set off on his 20,000 mile South American tour. And now he writes me from deep Brazil and at this moment is even penetrating deeper into other Latin American countries—all on the swift wings of giant Clipper ships. Let us see what he has to say about his trip so far.

Dear Friend:

Not until the Pan American "Baby Clipper" was rising from the harbor at São Salvador, capital of Bahia State in Brazil, have I found time to respond to your invitation to contribute to your column during my South American trip.

This first letter is being written on a portable typewriter beside a porthole through which we can glance at the indented shoreline and the turquoise sea, now about 5,000 feet below. But we are still climbing, and will level off at 11,000 feet on this aerial version of "Rolling down to Rio."

In Boston, you will be able to appreciate the odd coincidence which led me, a few days before the take off on this 20,000-mile air journey, into a restaurant on T Wharf where the following placard was displayed on the wall, in the quaint typography of its date, 1864:

For San Francisco!
Glidden and Williams Line
The Celebrated
Extreme Clipper Ship
STARLIGHT

The Starlight, of course, with all sails set and slanting across the Prevailing Westerlies we now are breasting above the clouds at 120 miles an hour, rounded Cape Horn on the way to San Francisco. Note the exclamation point on the poster, and well they might exclaim in 1864 over a voyage from Boston to San Francisco. What if it took months at sea? That was fast, by a "Celebrated Extreme Clipper Ship."

♦ ♦ ♦

Seventy-four years from now, how slow will 120 miles an hour seem on this run? Four years ago, the Commodores then in use had only about half the speed of this Clipper. One of the Commodores lay at rest honorably in the hangar at Belém when we passed through there yesterday. And already they are talking of ships to cruise at 15,000 feet, with pressure cabins to make the passengers as comfortable as they are at the present lower altitudes. The higher you go, within limits, the smoother the ride and the more speed for a given expenditure of motor energy.

Most of the time we sail along as steadily as any train, and at times there is no form of transportation so steady as flying. My first return to terrestrial travel, on the motor road from La Guaira to Caracas—and a smooth, fine concrete road it is—left me nostalgic for my cushions and soaring freedom of the skies. Here at least there is no throwing from side to side, no sudden curves, no motions comparable as a rule to the lurches of highway and of waves. Right now, for instance, our robot pilot with its gyroscope control holds us firmly on course. There is a feeling of flying, but you know from your Bermuda and other trips that aviation utilizes forces as substantial, and in some ways more substantial, than anything tied to the ground. Our wings grip the air, or rather are held up by air pressure constantly trying to fill the vacuum above the wing, caused by its shape and speed through the air. Our motors purr with majestic power, pulling us without a faltering beat over jungles, seas, mountains, and the long free expanse of the upper skies.

Even if the motor should stall, and they seldom do with the constant attention given to their upkeep, there are from one to three others to carry on. Quite frankly, I feel as safe and sustained here as anywhere else, even though only a thin floor and the hull of our flying boat lies between this cabin and the sea now a full 11,000 feet—or two miles—below, for we have risen 4,000 while the foregoing was being written. There are things yet to be learned about aviation; pioneers still dare and lessons are costly. But I cannot feel like a pioneer in the luxury of this ship, with all I know about the intelligence and care put into the most minute detail of keeping it safely on its schedule. We were delayed a day in Venezuela, but they simply refused to fly when the weather was too bad. And it wasn't so bad, either, to a layman. Just poor visibility, and the ship, guided by radio, returned to its last port and came in for us later. The delay seemed vexatious, but the fastest other way of going from La Guaira to Port of Spain, Trinidad, would have taken four days—when you could get it. We left the next morning at dawn and were in Port of Spain long before noon.

♦ ♦ ♦

But before these fascinating and distant scenes lure us from the early stages of the trip, you will be interested in another poster displayed in that T Wharf restaurant. It was a mail coach advertisement, dated Nov. 24, 1810. Leaving Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, this coach performed the marvel of taking passengers to breakfast in Scituate, dinner at Plymouth, and supper in Sandwich "the same evening." On this trip I have stopped over frequently from choice, but I could have left Boston at 6:20 p. m., and been in Barranquilla, Colombia at 4:30 the next afternoon. That would have been by American Airlines to Newark, by Eastern Air Lines to Miami, and then by Pan American Airways.

Or, I could have taken an American Airlines ship at Newark and cut diagonally across to Dallas, connecting with a Braniff Airways run to Brownsville, Tex., and on by Pan American to Mexico City—all from 3:20 p. m., at Boston, to the following noon.

(The Steward just served tomato juice and saltines.)

In preparation for this trip, with several fast hops to New York and Washington, as on the actual start of it, I was impressed anew with this fact about aviation: That it is no longer a stunt, but a service established as firmly as any other mode of transport. When you visit airports all along the line and see the passengers calmly going about their business; when you visit the repair shops at Boston, Newark, or Miami and see how regularly these ships are checked—every 10 flying hours for some things, every 100 hours for others, and a complete motor overhaul at from 450 to 500 hours; when you see the radio system in operation with regular weather reports from ground stations all along, with the beam and direction finder to guide, and with constant two-way radio communication on every detail affecting each flight, you recognize that flying is here to stay. No other form of transport has ever reached comparable safety, in so short a span, and in actual statistics, flying is safer than just ordinary motor traffic on the highways.

I have so much to tell readers of the column, but do not want to overstay my welcome as to the length of this first letter. Just let me close by saying that if anyone has never flown at night over New York or Washington, or Jacksonville or Miami, he has seen these cities only as thin edges of beauty. The full glory of them, their patterns of pearls and rubies, their lace of diamonds, their firefly courts and parades are seen only from the air. Next time we will tell about crossing the islands of the Caribbean.

Roland Sharp

Tour-a-bouts

Travel Saving Clubs, whereby one puts aside small amounts of money each week in the same manner that thousands have toward a Christmas fund, are growing in popular favor. This plan enables many hundreds of travel conscious persons to save definitely toward a trip abroad, each deposit of $4 or more bringing members closer to a sailing date and steamship ticket. This "save-for-a-ticket" club is operated in conjunction with various banks throughout the country. Cunard White Star Line has been one of the leaders in introducing this plan and has established the Cunard White Star Travel Club. Now in its ninth year, it has a membership of about 7000 persons.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of South America's oldest existing cities of importance is Cuzco, Peru, which is reputed to have been founded by the Incas about the 10th century A. D. Mexico City is believed to be the oldest large city in continuous existence on the North American mainland. It was founded by the Aztecs in 1325.

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Rare woods from West Africa, among them seda, benin, obobo, and white mahogany, will be used in the interior decoration of the Royal Suite at next year's Scottish Empire Exhibition. The woods are being sent as a gift to the Exhibition from the West African Government.

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Incidentally, the Royal Suite, where distinguished visitors will be entertained, will occupy an area of 10,000 square feet on the hillside adjoining the imposing Palace of Arts. It will consist of an entrance hall, in which will be displayed the Royal Coat of Arms, a lounge, dining room, and boudoirs. Attached will be a restaurant, open to the public.

♦ ♦ ♦

A new Miami-Havana steamship service operated by the Miami-Havana steamship service in conjunction with the Seaboard Railway's trains to Florida, has been announced by C. E. Bell, passenger traffic manager. Through rates and ticket arrangements have been made via Seaboard Railway and its connections for this service. The steamer Evangeline has been chartered from the Eastern Steamship Lines with sailings from Miami to Havana on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings and sailings from Havana on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

♦ ♦ ♦

A unique travel-offering this summer will be an expedition under the leadership of Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey, noted explorer, following the trail taken by Francisco de Orellana in 1541, "Over the Andes and Down the Amazon." The group, which will be limited to not more than 10 person, will eave New York June 17 under Cook's auspices, and accompany Dr. Dickey through Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, returning Sept. 14.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Wieliczka salt mines in southern Poland, near Cracow, the ancient capital, contain a subterranean room large enough to accommodate 20,000 persons, all seated, according to the Information Department of the Gdynia America Line at New York. A shaft nearly 1000 feet deep, known as the Woodrow Wilson shaft, leads to this room as well as to several chapels with skillfully carved statues and altars—all in salt. These salt mines are more than 900 years old.

Mothers in Chicago Ask Ban on 'Double Features'

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mothers from Parent Teacher Associations which they said represented 50,000 families asked city officials yesterday to abolish double feature movies in Chicago theaters.

A committee, 20 strong, presented to Dr. Herman Bundesen, President of the Board of Health, resolutions passed by 280 P. T. A. groups.

Alderman Arthur G. Lindell, chairman of a subcommittee already investigating the subject, said a public hearing would be held within 10 days.

Farley Plans Autobiography

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Some time in the near future, if his handshaking hand doesn't wear out, Postmaster General James A. Farley is going to put his autobiography on the stands. He has already drafted an outline of the book, which will be not only a life story but a behind-the-scenes account of politics since the time he became an election district captain in his native Stony Point, N. Y.

NLRB: Burke Attacks, Madden Replies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Who was the Harvard professor selected by the National Labor Relations Board as its trial examiner in an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute who published a book sympathetic to the C. I. O. in the midst of the hearing? Is it true that the N. L. R. B. attacked freedom of speech in "grilling" the Editor of the St. Mary's (Pa.) Daily Press? Has the Board "flouted" the courts? Did the Board encourage the examiner in the unfinished Weirton Steel case to protract hearings by paying him "a per diem fee of $35"?

These, and dozens of other questions and replies are carried in the 23-page brief of Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska attacking the NLRB, and the 11 page statement of J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, presented yesterday to a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. They cover many of the questions the public is asking of the tremendously controversial subject.

Charges and Answers

In so far as the formal charges and replies can be grouped together, they have been condensed into the question and answer form given below.

Senator Burke—"When the combination exists of a poorly drawn, one-sided, dangerous piece of legislation, and a thoroughly incompetent and grossly partial agency charged with its enforcement you may well look for serious consequences."

Chairman Madden—"Mr. Justice Reed, a month ago when he was Solicitor General, was good enough to make the following statement—'The public should be slow to give credence to any charge of unfairness or bias made against the Board.' . . . Final decisions in favor of the Board have now been obtained in 96 out of a total of 97 injunction suits . . . it is ridiculous and unfair to charge with incompetence a legal staff which . . . was exactly right in every position which it took and every move it made."

Senator Burke—"C. I. O. organizers have been given blanket subpoenas with authority to subpoena anyone they see fit and fill in the names on the spot."

Chairman Madden—"The statement that C. I. O. organizers have been given blanket subpoenas, I should suppose, is unfounded. I have never heard of such a thing. If it has occurred and if anyone will tell me when and where, I will see that it does not occur again."

Weirton Steel Case

Senator Burke—"At Weirton a hearing has been going on for more than five months and the Board has not concluded its case yet. The examiner is paid a per diem fee of $35 and seems determined to make the case last as long as possible."

Chairman Madden—"The statement that the Board's examiner at Weirton receives $35 per day is erroneous. He receives $4600 per year, and has been on this basis since Sept. 1, 1937, two weeks after the hearing started."

Senator Burke—"In the Heinz case . . . the Board appointed as trial examiner a man who had written and published a book on the C. I. O. lauding that organization in the most glowing terms. While the hearing was in progress this fact was publicly reported so that everyone knew the extreme views of the examiner."

Chairman Madden—"The facts are that the Board designated Prof. J. Raymond Walsh of the Harvard faculty, on a temporary per diem basis, to hear the Heinz case. After the hearing had been in progress for a few days, I saw notices of the publication of a book on the C. I. O. written by him. I had the book read, and found that it contained not only high praise of the C. I. O. but severe criticism of the A. F. of L. We checked with the Pittsburgh office and found that everybody concerned seemed highly satisfied with the way the case was proceeding. . . . We allowed Professor Walsh to finish the hearing, which required only two more days, and transferred the case to the Board so that he would have no opportunity to pass upon the merits of the case. We received a letter of severe criticism from the attorney who represented the A. F. of L. union in the case, who erroneously thought that Professor Walsh had been a regular member of the staff and had been discharged because he had written the book. He praised Prof. Walsh highly and urged that he be retained on our staff."

NLRB and the Press

Senator Burke—"The labor board has gone . . . beyond any power which could under the Constitution be conferred upon it in several attempts to violate the fundamental right of freedom of speech and freedom of press. . . . At St. Marys, Pa., during the hearing in the Stackpole Carbon Company case, Harry T. O'Brien, editor of the Daily Press, was summarily summoned before the board. He was grilled throughout a hearing lasting several hours and literally forced to answer questions concerning both the news items and the editorial policies of his paper."

Chairman Madden—"Two hundred of the 442 shares of the newspaper (Daily Press) were owned by Mr. Harry Conrad, who was also the Vice-President and an active manager of the Stackpole Carbon Company, which company was the respondent in the case which was on hearing before the Board's examiner. Reprints of news items and editorials in the daily press were ordered by Mr. Conrad from the paper before they were printed in the paper. They roundly condemned the outside union and one of them exhorted the Carbon Company's employees to join the Association, which the board had charged to be a company-dominated union. Mr. Conrad, having obtained these reprints, distributed them to the employees of the company . . . because they were so definitely pointed to the situation in his own plant, the Board's attorney inquired carefully of Mr. O'Brien to ascertain whether Mr. Conrad had caused them to be written as he admittedly had caused them to be distributed. I think our attorney would have been derelict in his duty if he had not inquired carefully into the matter."

Choice of Witnesses

Senator Burke—"In the Heinz Company hearing in Pittsburgh, and I am informed this is true in many other hearings, the Chief Economist for the Labor Board, David J. Saposs, appeared as principal witness in the case. All those gathered in the court room noted this striking circumstance."

Chairman Madden—"I am advised that our practice in this regard is the same as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the FCC, the SEC, and the Bituminous Coal Commission. I cannot believe that the practice is improper."

Senator Burke: "The Board has ordered the cancellation of valid contracts between employers and workers in definance of the decrees of Federal courts. The National Electric Products Corporation of Pittsburgh entered into a signed agreement with a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. The validity of this agreement was sustained by the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh. Nevertheless, the Labor Board on petition of the C. I. O. declared the contract void on the alleged ground that the A. F. of L. union did not represent a majority of the employees and that the employer had used compulsion. The Board proceeded to order an election. Every effort was put forth to secure a majority for the C. I. O., but without success."

Chairman Madden—"In the N. E. P. case a labor organization had obtained a closed shop contract at a time when another organization was also claiming to represent a majority of the employees. . . . If (this allegation) were true it would have made the contract invalid . . . under the statute it was necessary for the Board to go into the question of whether or not the contracting union did have a majority at the time the contract was made and whether or not the employer had interfered . . . the District Court had not considered the case from that standpoint . . . the Board found on the facts . . . that the contract was not valid . . . and ordered an election. The employer sought to enjoin the election by application to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The (circuit) Judge was advised fully as to the District Court's decree and found it was no bar whatever to the Board's proceedings. The election was finally held; the union which had protested our decision won the election and was certified as the bargaining agent."

Labor Board and Courts'

Senator Burke—"Federal Court orders were ignored or openly flouted by the board in the matter of the Plylock Corporation of Portland, Ore."

Chairman Madden—"The statement . . . is without foundation since neither the Board nor a trial examiner has made any decision whatever in that case."

Senator Burke—"The Board and its agents have attempted to intimidate local public officials, witnesses, employers and workers. . . . The Mayor of Johnstown, Pa., the Mayor and Chief of Police of Massillon, Ohio . . . the Mayor and other officials of East Lumberton, N. C., and the public officers of many other cities and towns have been brought before the board to be grilled about their activities in fostering and preserving peace during strikes and other industrial troubles."

Chairman Madden: "The Board's findings of facts show that the Mayor of East Lumerton had soiled his official robes considerably by leading a mob to threaten a union organizer; by intimidating a Board witness by threatening to put him under a peace bond if he gave testimony as to a shooting into a union organizer's house; and by spying on union meetings. . . . The Mayor of Johnstown, Penna., is mentioned. I am advised that evidence has been given in hearing that during a steel strike there last summer an official of the Bethlehem Steel Company caused some $30,000 in cash to be delivered to the Mayor. The case is not completed and the Mayor has not been a witness. I am advised that the officials of Massillon, Ohio, testified willingly and principally with reference to pressures which had been put upon them in connection with their official duties, by the employer who was the respondent in the case."

Following conclusion of the hearing yesterday, Senator Burke forecast that the investigation he asked would never be made. Answering a question of Senator Matthew N. Neely (D) of West Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Burke said that it was becoming clear "that some changes should be made in the act; that many things which have been done have been done under the Act as it is written."

The Wagner Act Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

ground. It is for that reason perhaps, that there has come simultaneously a demand for complete overhaul of the measure, and bitter attacks on the Board's alleged partisanship.

Senator Burke and Chairman Madden agree on at least one point, and the "partisanship" of the Board springs less from its membership than from the law itself. Congress made the Board an enforcing agent. Its dominant purpose at present is to protect one side of the industrial controversy, labor, from specified unfair practices by the other side, the employers.

As now written the law carries no equivalent list of unfair practices which may be enforced against labor.

There have been incessant demands from industry that the law should be "equalized." Judging by the temper of Congress, expressed individually or in the Judiciary subcommittee, no such equalization for the moment has any chance of passage.

The evidence shows that many cases of the Board's alleged unfairness spring from the wording of the law itself. The Consolidated Edison Company case in New York is a good example. It was cited both by Mr. Burke and Mr. Madden.

The Edison Company signed a contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. union, giving it exclusive collective bargaining rights, and affecting 42,000 workers. Naturally the A. F. of L. rejoiced. What was the indignation of the Federation, not to say of the Corporation, when the Board intervened. It appeared that the C. I. O. wanted to get a foothold in the field. The Board took the seemingly high-handed procedure of canceling the existing contract and requiring an election!

Was not this a clear case of favoring the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L. (a bias frequently charged) and causing industrial strife after peace had been achieved?

What it did, the Board argues, it did under specific provision of the little-understood Law. The same kind of case has arisen repeatedly, frequently bringing the now invalidated District Court injunctions against the Board.

The Law requires that a union which gets a contract for sole bargaining rights must represent a majority of workers in a plant, otherwise the contract is invalid. If such a contract is challenged by another union, C. I. O. or what not, the Board has no option but to require an election, if one has not previously been held. After the Board has made a decision review can be taken in a Circuit Court. That is where the Edison case is at present.

The A. F. of L. has publicly accused the board of "C. I. O. bias," but last week it announced to the Senate Judiciary Committee that it would not support the Burke demand for a sweeping investigation. Mr. Madden yesterday offered certain figures on the subject.

There have been 20 cases so far, he said, involving C. I. O.-A. F. of L. rivalry over the appropriate bargaining unit.

"The A. F. of L. won 14 decisions and the C. I. O. 6," Mr. Madden declared. "The charge of bias and partisanship is demonstrably unfounded."

Later, Mr. Madden said that in cases dealing with "purported" contracts, which the Board has set aside, "several" Federation contracts have been voided, and only "one" C. I. O. contract.

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Bill Gives Pay for Acreage Cut And Loans on Stored-Up Crops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Here are some questions asked about the new crop control bill, and answers based upon explanations by legislators who drafted it:

Q. What is the general character of the legislation?

A. It is an attempt to stabilize supplies of five crops—cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco—in an effort to assure farmers a "fair" price and, incidentally, to protect consumers against short supplies.

Q. How would it operate?

A. The Government is authorized to estimate needed production. Farmers limiting their acreage to the amount deemed necessary to provide this production will receive Federal benefit payments and be eligible to obtain Government loans on stored crops.

Q. Where does Congress get this power?

A. Advocates contend that the legislation is valid under Congress' constitutional power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and to provide for the general welfare.

Q. How does it differ from the present Soil Conservation Act?

A. Principally, by providing for limits on marketings of the five crops. These limits can be imposed only when approved by two-thirds of the affected producers voting in a referendum.

Q. Does the new legislation annul the farm program now being carried on under the Soil Conservation Act?

A. No. Farmers producing crops other than the five mentioned will continue to receive federal benefits. Those producing the five dealt with in the bill will get benefits under the Conservation Act and be eligible to obtain crop loans.

Q. When will marketing controls operate?

A. Whenever old crop supplies and indicated production for a season would result in supplies above levels fixed in the bill, and two-thirds of the producers approved controls.

Q. When will stored supplies be released?

A. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds supplies are below requirements, prices are above certain levels, or there is a drought or other emergency.

Q. Who will operate the program?

A. The Secretary of Agriculture will make estimates under broad rules fixed by Congress. State, county and local farmer committees then will receive acreage allotments from the Secretary and will divide them among individual farmers. They also will check compliance with the law and distribute benefit payments.

Q. How are farmer committees selected?

A. Community groups are elected by all farmers. Their delegates select county committees. State committees are named by the Secretary.

Q. Do crop controls apply in all regions?

A. Yes, for all crops except corn. Crop controls for corn apply only in the "commercial corn area"—parts of 12 middle western states where "corn limits" applied under previous programs.

Q. Are farmers required to store part of their crops when supplies are large?

A. Only in the case of corn and wheat. Corn must be placed under seal to avoid penalties.

Q. What will the program cost?

A. Benefit payments now are limited to $500,000,000 annually. The amount of funds required for loans on stored crops is uncertain.

Q. Who will make the loans?

A. The Commodity Credit Corporation, directly or by underwriting loans made by local agencies.

Dairy Areas Fight Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Congressmen from dairy and livestock regions banded together today to fight the compromise farm bill when it comes up for final approval next week.

Representative Gerald J. Boileau (Prog.) of Wisconsin, said he was confident there was "enough support in the House to send the bill back to a conference committee again." Administration leaders, however, predicted quick enactment of the legislation.

Mr. Boileau was aroused by changes made by the Senate-House Conference Committee in his amendment to protect dairy and livestock regions from competition elsewhere by farmers who take land out of corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco.

A similar amendment had been inserted in the Senate bill by Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, Republican leader.

Under their proposals, farmers who used diverted land to raise dairy or livestock products for market would have lost benefit payments and the right to obtain loans on stored crops.

Conferees modified these provisions to permit farmers to market normal dairy products. They removed livestock and poultry from the restrictions, and gave the Secretary of Agriculture permission to establish regulations concerning diverted acreage, if he found income of established livestock producers was adversely affected.

Senator P. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin, who aided Senator McNary in winning Senate approval of the amendment, said he was "going to question the right of the conference group to make changes."

"I want to be certain that diverted acreage is not widely used for dairying," he said.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, commented:

"It is perfectly absurd for Congress to pass a bill to reduce the surplus of cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco and corn and at the same time to permit increases in other commodities not in the program.

"It will do no good to reduce some crops if we create more of meat and milk."

Summer Sessions Cost Oregon Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Summer sessions in 1937, held under the direction of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education in seven centers, provided instruction to 3,283 students at a cost of $4,900 to this State, or less than $1.50 a student, a report recently made public here showed.

The program involved an expenditure of $64,000, but students themselves paid the session a total of $57,000, and the Federal Government provided the remainder.

The session also showed an increase in enrollment over the previous summer. Oregon State College had a substantial gain of 7.8 per cent and the University of Oregon at Eugene increased its total to 5.3 per cent. Out-of-state enrollment totalled 610 students, or nearly 20 per cent of the students.

The State Board of Higher Education has authorized similar summer sessions for this year, and upon the recommendation of Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter has voted to restore salaries for the faculty to the pre-depression level.

Housing Developments Which Replace Cleveland Slums

Public Works Administration

The Lakeview Terrace Project
The Cedar-Central Apartments

Housing Problems Tackled At Cleveland Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4—Coincident with the signing by President Roosevelt in Washington of the new housing act, the Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University today opened a two-day lecture and study conference on the low-cost housing which the new act facilitates. The meeting is held in connection with the college's first alumnae week end gathering.

The topic of the conference is a timely one, locally as well as nationally, for Cleveland has recently opened its third group of modern low-rent houses, and all three projects will be visited by the group. The Cedar-Central Apartments, a propect consisting of 19 three-story, fire-resistant buildings, with 654 apartment units and accommodations for both large and small families, was opened for occupancy a little more than a year ago.

The Outhwaite Homes, displacing about 20 acres of slum dwellings, a propect of 17 two and three-story buildings, flats, and group houses, and providing a total of 579 dwelling units, was opened in the spring of 1937.

Slum Area Reclaimed

In the fall of 1937, Lakeview Terrace was ready for occupancy. Located on a hillside, with a view of Lake Erie and surrounded by industrial Cleveland, its 20 acres of slum have been reclaimed for a planned community for low income workers. Two and three-story apartments and two and three-story rowhouses furnish dwelling-units for 620 families.

Speakers at the two-day sessions include Earnest J. Bohn, former President of the National Association of Housing Officials and now Director of the Cleveland Housing Authority; Howard Whipple Green, director of Real Property Inventory; George A. Bellamy, Director of Hiram House, and Walter R. McCormack, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the American Institute of Architects. General discussion also has a place in the program, and will be based on prepared readings from a selected bibliography which those at the conference have been studying for a month.

Continuing Education

The continuing education of the graduates of Flora Stone Mather College is one of the main interests of its Alumnae Association. Two active alumnae clubs, the Historical Association, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary a year ago, and an English Club, provide monthly meetings for discussion of topics of special interest to their groups.

For the last five years the Association has arranged occasional seminars—all-day sessions at which members of the faculty and outside speakers have lectured on topics of current interest in literature, art, music, history, philosophy, and natural science, while the alumnae, with note-books in hand, have lived over again for a day their undergraduate experiences. These meetings have been available, mainly for residents of Cleveland. This Alumnae College Week End, a new venture, will bring to the campus, it is hoped, not only graduates from metropolitan Cleveland, but alumnae living at a distance.

March Election Arouses Fear Of Coup in Uruguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 4—In March of this year Uruguay will elect a President and many other high Government officials. There are a multiplicity of parties, and though efforts have been made to limit the number of candidates to three, it seems doubtful that this will be the case. Campaigning is most active, but there are considerable reservations on all sides as to how effective and productive the pre-election speechmaking may prove to be. The example of Brazil, where even before the Brazilian coup d'état there were serious fears that there might not be an election is recalled. There has been much talk about the need for revising the electoral law and machinery and for amending the Constitution. In Latin America this is always interpreted as a sign that the "ins" are figuring ways and means of staying in. President Gabriel Terra declared himself a dictator several years ago and turned the little nation, once a model of liberality, tolerance and democracy, into what his opponents charge is an illiberal and autocratic Republic.

President Terra recently announced that he would leave a surplus in the Treasury. Shortly after 1929 Uruguay embarked on a strict program of economy and limited all imports drastically. Its exchange fell so low as to necessitate stern measures. In this capital the outward evidence of this are the pre-1929 cars which fill the streets. Though shiny and well-preserved, they stand out in marked contrast to the few more recent models, and to the many new models one sees in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and in São Paulo, Brazil.

Uruguay has recently explained its allocation of a Consul to the Spanish Insurgent Government. It denies that this is "recognition" of General Franco's regime and asserts it means merely that Uruguay wishes to defend its nationals, promote its commercial interests and to have regular information about happenings in Spain. The Foreign Office announced that it was well within its juridical rights and that Uruguay was doing what the United States had done before the World War and what Great Britain had done in the present Spanish conflict.

Ever since the outbreak of the Civil War in Spain, the Uruguayan Government has seemed pro-Franco, and shortly before the Peace Conference of December, 1936, it was believed that Uruguay was about to recognize the Franco Government. In that conference Uruguay clung closely to the Argentine point of view and one of its delegates stated that its biggest and strongest interests were European and not American. Recently, however, there seems to be a slight trend toward a more Pan-American attitude.

Iron and Steel Hope Voiced for Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—It is the belief of Gov. Charles H. Martin that this State can become a great source of iron and steel.

Referring to recent discoveries of coal beds in Coos County, the extent of which has not as yet been completely determined, the Governor told a convention here:

"If some program can be worked out to bring the coal of Coos Bay and the iron ore of Columbia County together, Oregon may easily become a great iron and steel producing State. And in conjunction with that, remember that Oregon also has valuable deposits of chromite and manganese, minerals necessary in the modern science of metallurgy. One major company is, even now, operating in southwestern Oregon's chrome field as a result of the increasing demand for stainless and rustless steel."

Miners Cheer White House Aim

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: Two thousand cheering delegates closed the United Mine Workers' convention with a demonstration for John L. Lewis after a speaker declared he was Presidential material.

"I wish this was the Democratic national convention," cried Frank Hayes, Lieutenant Governor of Colorado and a member of the Union. He had just set off the display with this declaration:

"Some day we may even put one of our members in the White House.

"We have such a man—competent to fill the position. I don't know whether he wants it or not, but we have a man qualified to fill the high position of President of the United States in the person of John L. Lewis."

Delegates rose. They clapped each other on the back. They stamped and yelled and whistled. Mr. Lewis sat impassive.

Miami, Fla.—The American Federation of Labor's executive council today deferred until next week consideration of its future policy toward the Committee for Industrial Organization. William Green, President, said the question of expelling the powerful C. I. O. unions now under suspension from the Federation would be decided Monday or Tuesday.

The Council adjourned for the week end after settling a dispute between the building service and hotel and restaurant employees unions over unskilled employees in hotel buildings, and referring to Mr. Green for action the plea of the Pennsylvania Federation that reorganization to oust its C. I. O. affiliates be deferred until May.

New York: Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said that Communist leadership and influence must be eliminated from labor organizations to preserve them.

In an interview with the New York Times, he accused Communist union members of inciting unauthorized strikes, of diverting union funds to Communist organizations and of propaganda tending to involve the United States in war with Japan in defense of Russia.

Mr. Martin said he did not believe Communists should be excluded from unions, but that "no union should entrust the destiny of a labor organization to those who would use it for political purposes."

Small Houses Follow Slums, Straus States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Utilizing British experience in public housing, America probably will erect small dwelling units accommodating from two to four families as the major portion of its new program under the Wagner-Steagall Act, according to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, who is in New York City today to inspect possible building sites in Brooklyn and Queens.

Construction work on the housing program will get under way "as soon as the frost is out of the ground" in cities throughout the nation, Mr. Straus said.

"Federal funds already earmarked to be spent in 44 cities in 19 states amount to $160,000,000," the housing Administrator reported at a luncheon meeting under the sponsorship of the Architectural League of New York yesterday. "In many of the cities definite projects are now taking shape, and we expect to have actual allotments involving millions of dollars ready for formal approval by President Roosevelt within a month."

Cheap Land Sites

Mr. Straus plans to utilize large sites in suburban areas, where land is relatively cheap, for construction of many housing units under the Federal Government's program. These houses, he said, would be adequately comfortable, but must be planned to keep both costs of construction and of maintenance as low as possible.

By eliminating the "frills," locating projects on low-cost sites and providing for maintenance in part by tenants, rentals could be kept to a minimum, Mr. Straus thought. He admitted that such a program would not result in the reconstruction of slum areas, but emphasized that in many cases the land values of such blighted districts were being held at too high a figure.

City Within a City

"It will be our policy to encourage construction of large projects which will themselves be whole communities," he continued. "The advantages of such a 'city within a city' are many, for it can provide its own playgrounds, service facilities and schools.

"Provisions of the Housing Act require that an equivalent number of slum dwellings shall be vacated or demolished as the new projects are erected. This will be adhered to as strictly as practical, except that in cases of a housing shortage, demolition of old buildings may be delayed."

The United States Housing Authority, Mr. Straus declared, was determined to rehouse as many slum dwellers as possible in comfortable, decent homes, instead of placing relatively few families in ideal surroundings.

"There can be no complete solution to any urban housing problem without a combination of slum rehabilitation and new construction in virgin areas," he held. "But I warn you that the Housing Authority will never lend money to restore property values in decayed slum districts without at the same time protecting human interests of the slum inhabitants."

Gas Bomb Explosion Halts Court Hearing

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—Explosion of some of the evidence caused abrupt adjournment yesterday of a court examination involving charges of illegal possession of tear gas equipment.

The State charged officials and employees of the Great Lakes Steel Corp. purchased the equipment last year in anticipation of labor trouble. Common Pleas Judge Joseph A. Gillis hastily adjourned the hearing when Samuel Bresner, Assistant Prosecutor, inadvertently set off a tear gas gun.

British Interests Combine To Prevent Trade Declines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—An entirely new kind of co-operation between the State and private enterprise is being tried out here with the intention of reducing the effect of any future trade slump.

Hitherto the industrial area of which Newcastle is the center has been most exclusively concerned with "heavy" industries, particularly shipbuilding; engineering and coal mining. The result was that when the great slump began in these industries, it threw the skilled workers of whole towns out of jobs. The Tyneside claims to have recovered better than any other area in the country from this desperate state of affairs. But it is not content with recovering: it wants to prevent such a thing ever happening again. So does the Government. The two therefore "got toegther" to see what coud be done.

One of the outcomes of their consultations is the Team Valley Trading Estate which is financed by Government money and directed by a board composed of leading local representatives of private enterprise. Members of the board take no directors' fees; the company they direct has no capital and pays no dividends; the Government at present earns no interest on the large sums it is expending, although it hopes to be paid 4 per cent in the end.

Diversification of Industry

The aim of the Team Valley Estate is to attract new light industries to the Tyneside, thus helping to make the district less exclusively dependent on one type of employment. The estate consists of some 7000 acres in a wide and undeveloped valley less than two miles from Newcastle main station. A main road runs along one side of it and a railway along another. The river Tyne is less than a mile away.

In this area, the private enterprise directors are supervising the erection of factories with Government money. Some of the factories are standard types which are let out at a reasonable rate to private-enterprise lesees and adapted by the estate for the needs of the individual user. Others are specially built to fit the requirements of intending occupants. The estate plans provide for canteens, open lawns and gardens.

The estate caters primarily for industries which can employ a high proportion of unskilled female and juvenile labor. There are some 5000 women registered as unemployed living within a few miles. About 16,000 boys and girls in the Tyneside area leave school each year to start work.

It is claimed, therefore, that there is plenty of labor available. And there is a market consisting of some 670,000 families—2,750,000 persons— almost on the estate's doorstep, with an estimated agregate income of £175,000,000 a year of which £50,000,000 is spent on food.

Development Under Way

A visit to the Team Valley this winter showed a large scheme of development in progress. Wide roads were being built. Gas and drainage mains were being laid. Electric light and telephone cables were being installed—the telephone wires being underground for the first time in the local history of the British Post Office. A river which passes through the estate was being driven below the surface land. An army of lorries was carting coal slack from a nearby pit to fill in low-lying bits of ground. Well over 2,000,000 tons of unsightly coal-pit dumps are being got rid of in this way.

So far there are not many factories in Team Valley. But new ones are being opened every month and those already operating report doing excellent business. Thanks to the pioneer nature of the enterprise, Team Valley is laying itself out to attract new and even experimental businesses whether British or foreign. Such concerns may hire a factory of 1500 square feet of floor space for as little as £1 a week including rent, rates, heating, lighting, insurance of fabric and office accommodation.

The Team Valley Estate is easily the largest of three ventures of this kind, the other two being in South Wales and Scotland, respectively.

The private individuals who are responsible for the work of development do not appear to earn any direct material benefits from their activities. But at least they gain a certain degree of assurance that if there is another slump, the skilled workers on whom they depend in their own businesses will not be hit quite so hard if other members of their families are able to stay at work.

Partner Schemes Increasing

Business schemes in which Government and private enterprise are joint partners are becoming more and more common in Great Britain. Other examples are the various agricultural marketing boards in which producers are organized under Government auspices for the sale of various products such as bacon, milk and potatoes.

Then there are the London Passenger Transport Board, the heads of which are private individuals nominated by a special committee established by Act of Parliament; the British Broadcasting Corporation whose heads are private individuals nominated directly by the Government, and the Port of London Authority which is composed of nominees of various industries and official bodies.

The trading estate system differs from all of these in that development is carried out with public instead of private capital. Some may see in it the thin end of the wedge leading toward the socialist ideal of state ownership. The fact remains that it was introduced by a Government in which the conservative element predominated.

Aid for Russians In Arctic Rushed; Tent-House Sinks

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 4 (AP)—Norway officially offered aid to Russia today in rescuing the four Soviet polar explorers adrift on a tiny ice floe in the Greenland Sea.

The Government said that it was prepared to send men north along Greenland's east coast from Mygge Bay to establish rescue depots, and offered also to try to send a rescue party across the ice from Greenland if the Russians' radio station is decommissioned.

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—The four natural scientists of Russia's "North Pole Camp" today watched the tent-house which had been their home for eight months sink into the sea as they awaited rescue from their perilous perch on a 100-by-160-foot ice cake off Greenland.

But they grasped hope from the expectation of seeing the sun today for the first time since the Polar night shut down Sept. 2, already cheered by a brief glimpse of the first refractions of the sun's rays from below the horizon.

The tent-house was on a different fragment of the shattered ice floe from the small block on which the campers have rigged up an emergency tent. They were busy salvaging supplies from that and other fragments.

To the two Soviet ships picking their way through perilous seas to rescue them, the researchers reported their position Thursday night as 74.03 north latitude and 16.30 west longitude.

This placed the floe, which has been the home of the Soviet weather observers for eight months, as 1,100 miles from the North Pole, 250 miles northwest of Jan Mayen Island, and more than 100 miles east of Greenland.

The camp had drifted three points southward in six hours.

Through fog and a sea dotted with broken ice, the small steamer Murmanets, last reported at 72.12 degrees north and 6.03 west, expected to cruise around Jan Mayen to the north and then west to reach the natural scientists.

The other rescue ship, the Taimyr, sailed from Murmansk on a 1,000-mile journey to the ice floe.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Bounty of Lakes, Seas, and Rivers for Our Tables

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fish in Variety Enriches the Menu

Lesson 9 Will Help You to Cook It Deliciously for the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elementary Cookery—9

By Hannah Dutaud

It would be difficult to estimate the magnitude of the Fishing Industry throughout the World. It is a constantly growing commerce and gives promise of greater development.

Through the ages fish has been one of the most dependable staples, and no doubt will continue to be as long as seas, lakes, rivers and brooks keep flowing. The Atlantic and Gulf coasts alone supply over a billion pounds of fish a year (according to a recent survey made by Fisheries experts). Added to this amount is a tremendous output from the West coast, principally of salmon and sardines.

Certain varieties of fish change with the seasons. The saying in regard to the markets is "as one fish goes down, another comes up"; so as old favorites disappear for a time, others come in their places.

When we consider the market classification of fish, which is: salt water, fresh water, and shell fish, it would be difficult to tell the whole story in this short space. However, we can express gratitude to the brave deep sea fishermen who go on hazardous trips that our tables may be supplied with a rich variety of sea food.

Merits of Fish

There are many things to be said in favor of fish. It is rich in food value, not expensive, easily prepared and cooked. Fish can be served frequently, without being thought monotonous, for there is such a large variety from which to choose and many attractive ways of preparing it.

Due to abundance, many varieties of salt- and fresh-water fish are inexpensive. Fresh cod, flounder, haddock, and cusk are excellent either broiled or baked; also they may be made into delicious chowders, scalloped and cream dishes, mousses, and soufflés, at a relatively low cost.

Undoubtly the most delicate of all fresh-water fish is the highly esteemed little brook trout. This fish freshly caught and cooked in the open is a rare treat.

Fillet of sole is acclaimed by many authorities to be the daintiest of all salt-water varieties, especially the sole found off the coast of England and France. The smoothness and tenderness of its flesh is seldom excelled. It is often the prize dish at festive occasions.

The lemon sole found in American waters, though larger and with flesh not quite so fine, compares favorably in flavor with European sole.

To Determine Freshness

1. The gills should be a rich red color. Brownish gills indicate fish is not fresh.
2. The flesh should be firm and have a slightly pinkish tint.
3. There is practically no odor to fresh fish.

Buying

Buying fish is like buying meat. The best market is the cheapest to patronize. These two commodities should be purchased from reliable dealers.

In local markets fish is sold as salt water, fresh water, and shell fish. The preference of salt- or fresh-water fish is a matter of individual taste. Both are equally wholesome and have distinctive flavors.

Fish is sold either whole or dressed.

Of late years the fashion of filleting fish is gaining in popularity. (This is the process of skinning the fish and severing it from the backbone. This should always be done at market). Filleting gives an aristocratic air to many inexpensive varieties, for example, the flounder when filleted and broiled or fried in deep fat, makes an excellent substitute for the more expensive fillet of sole.

As the odor of fish affects ice cubes and all food, it should not be placed in refrigerator unless in an air tight bag or heavy wax paper.

The two articles below complete Lesson 9: "Methods of Cooking Fish" and "Recipes," both by Miss Dutaud.—Editor of the Women's Department.

Methods of Cooking Fish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chief methods of cooking fish are to broil them, bake them, boil them, or fry them. Fish should be thoroughly cooked, but not overcooked, as this causes loss of food value and makes the fish dry.

Like everything else this work requires practice in order to preserve both values and fresh flavor of fish which is very delicate and sensitive to high degrees of heat.

Broiling

Broiling is the preferable method of cooking fish steaks and fillets. Wipe fish with a damp cloth, sprinkle both sides with salt and pepper. Place fish in a shallow buttered baking pan. Brush surface of fish with melted butter and sprinkle lightly with dry bread crumbs. Place pan in broiler, two inches below a moderate flame. Too intense heat will brown surface before heat has penetrated through fish. Brown fish on both sides, then place in oven, to complete the cooking without drying fish. This insures a uniformity of cooking. A slice of fish 1 inch thick should cook between 20 and 30 minutes. To remove to hot platter, use two large spatulas. When the above directions are followed it is unnecessary to turn fish while broiling.

Baking

Baking is next to broiling in importance and the only way of cooking a whole fish with dressing. Wipe fish inside and out with a damp cloth; then fill cavity with rich bread dressing; fasten edges together with meat skewers, sprinkle fish with salt, pepper and flour. Place in buttered open baking pan and put into moderate oven. Baste fish with melted butter every 15 minutes to keep moist.

When a rich brown crust forms on surface the fish is usually cooked through. To lift on hot platter, use two large spatulas. The juices in the pan should be used as part of the liquid in making fish sauce.

Boiling

Boiling is the most unsatisfactory way of cooking fish. No matter how carefully this is done there will be loss of food value and delicate flavor. Many insist that boiling is the only way of cooking salmon because of its oily nature, but broiling is always preferable.

To boil fresh fish, the water should be at boiling point and one tablespoon of salt added to each quart of water. Place fish in cheesecloth and tie corners together. Lower fish into boiling water and keep water at simmering point until fish is cooked. (About 20 minutes to the pound.) If water is allowed to boil rather than simmer, fish will be tough and dry.

To boil salt fish, place soaked fish in cold, unsalted water. Slowly bring to simmering point and simmer until fish is cooked. (About half hour to the pound.) If water is allowed to boil, the fish will be dry and unpalatable.

Sautéing

Wipe fish on both sides, with damp cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Melt a piece of butter in iron skillet (about 3 tablespoons for each pound of fish). Sauté fish over a moderate fire; turn once during cooking and cook until both sides are well browned.

Deep Fat Frying

Wipe fish with damp cloth and cut into individual servings. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll each piece first in flour, next in slightly beaten egg, and last in fine bread crumbs. Place fish in wire basket; do not let pieces overlap. There should be only one layer of fish in the basket. Test temperature of fat with cube of bread. When bread browns in 1 minute this indicates fat is at right degree of heat. Lower basket into hot fat and cook until fish is golden brown and then drain on unglazed paper. The fat in which fish is cooked should not be too hot, otherwise fish will brown on outside and be raw inside. When fat is smoking this indicates it is too hot and should be cooled before lowering the basket into it.

Oysters, smelts, clams, scallops, and fillet of sole are usually fried in deep fat and then served with tartar sauce and lemon.

When trying this process for the first time it is wise not to undertake to fry too large a quantity. This method of cooking fish is considered advanced cookery. There is nothing elementary about it.

Left-over fish may be used in many attractive ways. For example, creamed fish on toast, baked ramekin dishes, soufflés, escalloped dishes, and chowders.

Briefs on Cooking Shell Fish

Shell fish should not be toughened by overcooking or allowed to become water-logged by staying in the water when cooked.

Crabs, shrimps and lobsters should be plunged into salted boiling water. Add 2 tablespoons of salt to each quart of water. Experts prefer boiling shell fish in clean sea water, however this is not always easy to procure. A good solution of salt added to fresh water takes the place of sea water.

Shrimps should be boiled 10 minutes.

Lobsters and crabs, 20 minutes.

An allowance, however, should be made for the size of the lobster and the number being boiled at one time.

The lesson next Friday will be devoted to Batters and Doughs

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Recipes For Lesson 9

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked Fish With Dressing

Wipe with a damp cloth a fish weighing 3 pounds, fill center with dressing, fasten with meat skewers and place in baking pan. Cut 3 gashes about 1 inch deep on each side of fish. Sprinkle fish with flour, salt and pepper; add ½ cup water to baking pan. Put 3 strips of bacon over fish and place pan in a moderate oven and bake 1½ hours. Baste fish frequently with melted butter while it is baking. Serve with sauce and lemon.

Dressing

2 cups fresh bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon chopped capers or sour pickles
1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
⅓ cup melted butter

Mix all ingredients together and use as dressing.

Baked Haddock Supreme

2 pounds haddock (boned and skinned)
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup fish stock
1 cup whipped cream
1 tablespoon finely cut parsley
2 tablespoons finely cut pimientos
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Salt and pepper to taste

Wipe fish with damp cloth; then place in a buttered baking pan and sprinkle with salt. Cover bones and skins of fish with small amount of cold water, boil for 15 minutes, then strain. Make sauce of butter, flour and fish stock, season to taste and add lemon juice. Pour sauce over fish. Then mix parsley and pimientoes with the cream and spread this on top of fish; cover with buttered crumbs. Place in moderate oven and bake for ½ hour. Serve with the sauce that is in the baking pan. This is an inexpensive dish and a very delicious one.

Scalloped Fish

Cook 2 pounds white fish (any fish belonging to the Cod family) in salted water (at simmering temperature); when done, allow it to cool, then separate into small flakes.

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 green pepper (chopped fine)
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Juice of half lemon
Little grated onion

Melt butter, add flour, then milk, cook till thick; add seasoning, green pepper, onion and lemon juice. Butter baking dish, arrange a layer of fish and a layer of sauce. Alternate until all is used; then sprinkle top with buttered bread crumbs. Bake ½ hour. (Any left-over fresh fish may be used for this purpose.)

Scalloped Oysters

1 quart oysters
½ cup butter (melted)
3 cups bread crumbs
¼ cup cream or milk
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Drain oysters and dry in folded cloth. Combine dry bread crumbs with all the seasoning, the melted butter and lemon juice. Mix well. Butter a baking dish, cover bottom of dish with ⅓ of the crumbs, then add half of the oysters, then another ⅓ of the crumbs and the rest of the oysters. Cover with the remainder of the crumbs. Pour the cream over top and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Serve with lemon.

Cod Fish Cakes

½ pound dry cod fish
4 potatoes
2 tablespoons butter
1 egg

Soak cod fish overnight. In morning place in fresh cold water and cook over low fire at simmering point until cod fish will break apart. After water reaches the simmering point it takes about 30 minutes to cook the fish. Remove from fire, drain, then with a fork separate into flakes. Boil 4 potatoes until tender, then drain and mash; add to potatoes, fish and the egg (well beaten), and butter. Beat together thoroughly, add salt to taste, form into cakes, and then roll in flour. Melt butter in frying pan and brown cakes carefully on both sides. Serve for breakfast or luncheon.

Salmon Loaf

1½ tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons flour
¾ cup milk
2 eggs (slightly beaten)
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 cups flaked salmon (fresh or canned)
Salt and pepper to taste.

Make sauce of butter, flour and milk; add seasoning; remove from fire. Slowly add beaten eggs and stir well and then add fish and lemon juice. Line baking pan with heavy wax paper, carefully pour in fish mixture and cover top with wax paper. Set pan in container of boiling water, bake in moderate oven for 1 hour or until fish loaf is firm. Remove from oven, place on a platter, decorate with slices of hard boiled egg, parsley and sections of lemon. Serve with any good fish sauce, or a rich cream sauce to which a chopped hard boiled egg has been added. This loaf is also good served cold on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

Charmante Studios. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller and Lord & Taylor

Left—A Paris Exposition Print on Cotton Fabric With a Rayon Stripe Gives Considerable Formality to This House Coat, a Formality Carried Further by Intricate Seaming in the Bodice and by the Flared Skirt With Back Fullness. The Garment Closes in Front With a Slide Fastener. Right—House Coat of Cloky Piqué. The Print Shows Tiny Flowers Arranged in Neat Rows. Bright Piping and a Cord Belt, Which May Be Either Red or Blue, Give Character to the Fresh, Crisp Garment.

Valentines Have Interesting Past

The origin of Valentine's Day is popularly ascribed to a certain Saint Valentine, but as it happens, Valentine was the name of a considerable number of saints. Scholars now prefer the explanation that the word "valentine," with all it connotes, derives from the Latin adjective "valens," from which the English language derives both "valiant" and "gallant," as the letters "v" and "g" were interchangeable in popular speech. A further word hunt also discloses the Norman word "galatin" was frequently written "valantan" or "valentine" and meant, as nearly as it can be translated, "lover of the fair sex."

One of the first English dictionaries says of Valentine's Day: "About this time of the year—month of February—the Birds chose their mates and probably thence came the Custom of the Young Men and Maidens choosing Valentines, or special loving Friends, on that Day." One of the earliest Valentines extant is a 14th-century poem written by John Lydgate in praise of Catherine, the wife of Henry V, which runs:

"Seynte Valentine of Customs yeere by yeere
Men have an usuance, in this regioun,
To loke and serche Cupides kalendere,
And chose theyr choyse by grete affeccioun."

The first fancy valentine made in America dates from 1850 and is credited to Esther Howland, daughter of a stationer in Worcester, Mass. Many of the early valentines were notable for their delicate coloring and workmanship, with verses in almost microscopic print. However, not all the Valentines were small. Frequently they ran to large sizes elaborately embellished in gold paper and lace and charmingly mounted.

One of the earliest known valentines in the United States, now the property of the Delaware Historical Society, was sent by Samuel Wood, a Wilmington merchant, to his future wife, Patience Irwin in 1787.

Preparedness

I set the breakfast table and get the kitchen fire ready to light the night before. I also tidy up the living room before retiring. This helps to overcome the rushed feeling in the morning, when there are so many things to be done.

(Miss) N. S. S., Canada

For Leisure Hours at Home

Graceful Negligées in Attractive Fabrics

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Negligées at this time present two favorite silhouettes. One, called a house coat, has a molded bodice, often quite elaborately cut and seamed, a skirt with its fullness drawn toward the back, and a slide-fastener closing from neck to hem in the front. The second silhouette has a full bodice and often a wrap-around skirt of great fullness, flowing sometimes into a train.

Expressed in Cottons

The house coat is particularly popular in cottons, which are coming rapidly into the fashion picture. They show an interesting variety of weaves, among which clokys, piqués, linens, poplins, crash, Lady Pepperells, seersuckers, broadcloths, crepes, shantung weaves and India prints predominate. Flowered chintzes are also effectively used.

Most of these cottons are printed in gay patterns, the monotone fabric being seldom seen in this connection. The repertory provides a choice between small, set motifs and splashy florals. Stripes are frequently added to these garden themes, marching behind or above them, vertically, horizontally or in herringbone ranks. At other times they monopolize the decoration with a dizzy quadrille of their own. Bayadere stripes in complex groupings are another variation of the stripe movement.

Plaids, Too

There are plaids, too, and these have a newness hard to analyze, but perhaps it is accounted for by the fact that many of them are built up of clearly delineated bands of strong color or inky black, and alternated with stripes interestingly contrasted, so that instead of merging with one another they form a pattern as definite as a geometrical. Nautical motifs are also presented, with a view to the adaptability of the house coat to beach wear.

When is a house coat not a house coat? When it is a cabana coat; that is, a wrap for promenades on the board walk or lounging on the sands. They often have matching bathing suits, but except for this superfluity, they would be just as suitable for evenings at home.

Luxury Materials

In higher priced fabrics, the softly tailored coat is likely to be superseded by the more fluffy negligée, with an incredible amount of yardage in its swinging skirt. Many of them are suggested by the dirndl, for the peasant inspiration underlies even the most sophisticated results. They wear high necks and short, puffed sleeves, and broad girdles.

Hostess gowns form the most elegant category in the negligée classifications. They are designed for dining at home, and their silhouettes repeat the popular lines of the formal frock. They present the long, corseleted waist, the high, Empire bust, and also the bloused bodice portion that is having a vogue in spring styles.

They are trimmed with shirrings, pleats and ruffles, and separate boleros and capes add to the ceremonious appearance of some models.

Silks and rayons in a great variety of weaves and in printed versions are employed, but the sheers are in special favor. Enchanting effects are produced by placing the top layer, fashioned of a sheer in one color, over a foundation sheer in another color or in a graduated tone of the same hue. Or the foundation may be satin or taffeta. Ombre chiffons are particularly romantic.

Silver Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have seen the garden made of emerald ferns and leaves,
when the spring was but a whisper and a promise in the breeze;
I have seen the garden when the blooms were full and high
blaze with riot colors, under midsummer's sky;
but this is a silver garden, where clear crystal stems and leaves
shine in the wintry moonlight through slender, icy greaves.

Mildred Mickerson

The Leather Bags for Spring

Leather bags for spring show all the colors which gloves and shoes present. Black, of course, maintains its standard position. Much marine-blue is seen, the name given to a shade clearer than navy. Cubana, a light brown, is recommended for navy, black and beige costumes. Dark brown is less important, but for travel and strictly tailored suits it is good when matched to the shoes and gloves.

Tan, copper, terra cotta, a violet-blue, brighter than navy, and called Parisian, are keyed to new silks and woolens and are important in high-style models.

Coatskin is a material that gives a certain novelty to some purses.

GARDENING

Glamorous Amaryllis for the Window Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A glamorous touch for late February and March may be given to the winter window garden by having a few pots of Amaryllis ready to bloom at that time and placing them in the window garden where their buds will open into gorgeous flowers lasting for a period of about four weeks or until the Easter tulips and daffodils appear.

Amaryllis bulbs are about the easiest of all bulbs to cultivate. The bulbs may be obtained in the flower shops or flower counters in department stores. They are very inexpensive so there is no reason why the gardener should not have her windows gay with the stunning lily-like flowers which originally came from the Cape of Good Hope and South America. The Amaryllis has been increased in number and variety by specialists and hybridists and now these spectacular flowering bulbs for indoor use may be found beautifully varied in color, including all the tints and tones from deep red to white. Amaryllis, which is the name of a nymph celebrated by the poet Virgil, is closely related to the genus Hippeastrum—meaning Knight's Star Lily.

At the time the bulbs are purchased the bud is already set which makes their culture simple. The size of the bulb is of paramount importance. Pots that are too large should not be used. A blooming bulb of ordinary size should be planted in a five-and-one-half-inch or six-inch pot. The bulbs must be planted firmly with the greater part of the bulb left above the soil. After planting the bulb the pot should be stored in the cellar or any other cool place until the roots become established. When brought to the light about the middle of February or later for spring bloom—they will start immediately to make growth and send up their flowering stalks. The handsome long band-like leaves begin to develop as the flowers are fading.

The leaves stay green and lovely for a long time. When the plants are growing any of the prepared plant foods that are available for house plants may be given them as fertilizer. After being brought to the light the Amaryllis should have plenty of water and sunlight and a temperature not under 60 degrees.

After the bloom is over the plants should be kept growing throughout the summer until late fall when they must be permitted to rest. The better the foliage that is produced the first year the more glamorous will be the flowers the following year. Amaryllis bulbs are a good investment for they may be kept for years and years and will bloom gorgeously every year.

L. S. M.

A Friday Column

Living on Top of the World

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early in the so-called depression years we found ourselves on top of a mountain a few miles from a well-known village in the State of New York. We were sharing a part of a house owned by a relative, but were ourselves the owners of two acres of burned-over land, on which the dead pines stood like black ghosts, so close together that their shadowy branches interlocked. Long blackberry shoots growing up between and among them kept away any would-be trespasser. It was a year before we knew the contour of our acres.

Here and there was a green tree that had escaped the flames of the forest fire, and in a spot that we now call the Pine House, a group of trees. Some small maple shoots growing almost on top of one another completed our "forest." With hatchet and axe we attacked the dead trees, and at the end of the first winter, had huge piles of branches which we later burned and big piles of the trunks which became firewood. Getting up the stumps was another task, but enough were removed so that we could have a small garden the following summer. We thinned out the maples, and today, five years later, we have a sizable maple grove. In our Pine House we have a large table and benches, with a picnic stove nearby, and many are the delightful meals we have in this cool, peaceful retreat.

Then came the well. Many were the prophecies that we could get no water "outa them rocks," but with digging and blasting, water was obtained at twenty feet below the surface. It is not a perfect well, for in dry seasons it has been known to go dry, but a couple of buckets on either side of our trusty Ford, with covers made for the purpose, and our neighbor's deeper well help us out till rain comes again.

There was no money left for the house, but we were given the material from an old icehouse if we could use it. It was of various widths and thicknesses, and had been used at least once before it became an icehouse. It took a long time to pull out and carefully straighten the nails, and carry the boards to the location. We decided on a room 12 x 20 ft., and foundations were put in, and then, in the good days of one whole summer, the house was put together, covered with black paper on the outside, and left unfinished on the inside. A big stove was our step, for there was no porch the first year, and much of the mud and snow of the great outdoors found its way inside. Happy were we when we moved in, though it was hard to accommodate the belongings of three persons in such a small place.

Sonny's cot took one corner, with a small place curtained off for his clothes, and bookshelves above for his very own books. Underneath the cot were his toys. A washstand, dresser, and another dresser with marble top which also served as kitchen table, hemmed him in, and he loved to have us knock when we entered his room. To the right of his room was the kitchen, at first a discarded oil stove which we fixed over, now a shiny new one. In the middle of the room was the table and three chairs, and at one side a bookcase; at the other, a sheet-metal stove, the gift of a friend who had put in a furnace.

The north part of the room is our bedroom and closet. The end of the bed was sawed off to make it look like a day-bed, and both the bed and the boy's cot are covered with flowered percale. The walls being of old and blackened wood, were a bit gloomy, and for decoration and for added warmth, we tacked wrapping paper between and over the studs. We started in one corner and went as far as the wrapping paper held out, and waited for a new supply. Between most of the studs bookshelves have been placed.

In summer, our bath is the quarry pool of clear, sparkling water. The woods around us supply all the dead wood needed to keep us warm, and also bitter-sweet, laurel and other lovely things for decoration. Blueberries and blackberries grow in abundance as well as wild strawberries. Friends have contributed rhubarb roots, asparagus, raspberry and strawberry plants, and from a Christmas check I purchased a few fruit trees, and grape vines. From a pack of peaches, the pits were planted (and the basket transformed into a serviceable wastebasket) and I now have fifty promising young trees, which should bear next year. We had all the grapes and berries we could use during the summer, and plenty for jams and canning.

Our boy started in school at the little one-room schoolhouse in the valley a mile and half away. He has had thrills, sometimes a flooded stream, sometimes a blizzard blowing and the thermometer standing at 20 below. But he loves it, and now, in the seventh grade, constantly begs that we will never, never go back to the city. He has city children to play with in vacation time, for there are many families who spend their summer in the vicinity, but he has never shown any inclination to go back with them.

We have a lovely little church in the village, and many interesting friends. We have lived all these years "on top of the world," without rent, without fuel expense, and with many of our needs supplied "without money and without price."

We know our city friends just can't understand it—never a picture show, nor any excitement. When I think of the clanging cars and the rush and hurry of city life, I am not envious! When the whip-poor-will returns, and I sit in the stillness of evening, broken only by his welcome call, I whisper, "Truly the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places."

We now have a lovely 10 x 12 ft. porch, and a bedroom is our next adventure!

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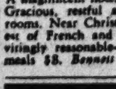

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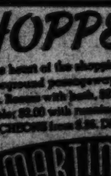

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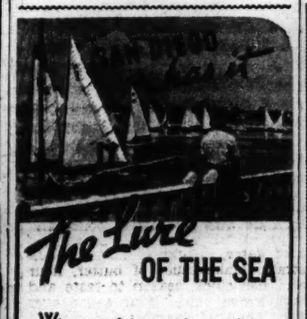

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The Home Forum

February Isn't So Bad

THOUGH that depends upon how you look upon it. Most things do. If you're a city dweller, a suburbanite, February may be just a dreary and unnecessary prolongation of winter. It means days dim with coal smoke, vexed by brown-sugar slush, rain, snow, sleet and that fellow next door—we won't say neighbor—who fails to see eye to eye with you on this matter of cleaning sidewalks. You don't like it, and small wonder. The only praiseworthy thing you find about the month is its shortness—and you city chaps really should chip in for a monument to that unknown benefactor who, when the calendar was laid out, made February but a hop, skip and jump between January and March.

But, if you do, don't come to Jaalam for subscriptions. For we really like the month. In December winter settled down over our low, wooded hills, and spring seemed infinitely remote. And January was rather a Janus month, looking both ways. We hadn't then loosed our hold on the old year; its shadow lay still across time. True, the days began to lengthen, but so timidly, so slowly did those few extra moments of sunshine come that they were promise rather than fulfillment. And, despite them, the cold deepened and the ice thickened. But February is quite another matter. Now this white-bearded guest who has sat so long by our firesides is about to go. In December we were glad to see him; once or twice in January, glancing covertly at the laggard clock, we almost wished him gone; but now that he too is aware of the passing hours, and says: "Well—" with a rising inflection, our thought changes. We shake off drowsiness, say: "But it's early yet!"—and we really mean it.

♪ ♪ ♪

FOR THIS OLD chap with wind-reddened cheeks and booming bass notes in his voice is a dependable old fellow; when he goes, there will be, we know, another guest in the house, and one not quite so steady and accountable. We like spring, of course. But at first she's rather uncertain and coltish, somewhat shrill of voice and disturbing. Soon enough we'll hear her whooping and laughing in the front hall, while her trunks bump up the steps. Splendid, of course; the scent of her corsage of violets—frost-nipped a trifle in driving up from the station—is wholesome and sweet and good. But every year there is that awkward time when we cock one ear toward the front hall and one toward upstairs, where this white-bearded uncle from up country packs to go trudging northward and homeward again. Spring is shrill and gurgling of Miami and Washington—*my dears*, you don't know *what* you've missed! Winter mumbles of red flannels and mufflers—and where are those overshoes? In the hall his battered and strapped telescope bag consorts oddly with her hatboxes and airplane-weight luggage; in the hall closet his ulster hangs incongruously beside the smartest thing in spring coats; you wonder fleetingly which is the more absurd—his plaid earmuffs, or her latest thought in what Calvin Coolidge called "wimmen's bunnits"? Between going and coming, between repeated calls to open the hall door to let the air in, and to shut it to keep out the draft, we scarcely know where we are. A bewildering time, this. We realize now how steady, how dependable this departing guest has been, and we're more than a little sorry to see him go. Can't he linger a while longer?

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IT'S BEEN A good visit. Now that he's going, we remember so many good things. There was skating. The steel blades felt heavy and clumsy on December's black ice, and we did more than a few tailspins and one-point landings before we regained the knack of it. But that came. Soon we were again doing figure eights and outside-edge turns; give us a month of so more, and we might be really good at it. Must he go? For here's a February rain, and the snow shrinks. All the ponds, the old Forge, the Mill Pond, the willowed round of the Bass Pool, are flooded again. Then Winter grins behind his white beard, and settles back in the wingchair by the fire; and, when the cold sets in and the eaves no longer drip, we're glad of it. One more last chance to skim on steel, bending, swooping, sending the white ice flying in swift turns. It's not so bad. It's good! We'll really be sorry when the ponds open and the ice goes.

And we went skiing. Again we were awkward, at first. But soon, on the long slopes of Apunack, where the hill pastures are white gores against the brown woodland, less and less frequent were the wallows that told of inexperience. We became wiser in waxes and bindings, in Christianias and Telemarks; on that steep and tricky slope above Carter's barn, we no longer stemmed cautiously as we mastered *vorlag*—rolling your shoulders forward, pressing these long blades hissing through the sweet new snow. Now and then we thought how truly expert we might become if winter stayed for a month or so longer. And we are glad of these last February snows, burying deep the plowed ski furrows, making winter new again. For soon, all too soon, the long slopes of Apunack will be piebald and then faintly green; and then Toivo Maki's black and white cows will crop contemplatively the steep fields where now the long blades flash. Make the most of it, while you may!

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT IT'S NOT all this. In this short month we have the best and last of winter, and yet an odd thing has happened. From the high and windy pass of the year, January looks two ways; but February looks but one way, and that is forward. January is that hour before breakfast, when you build up the fires and, still between two days, shake off drowsiness; February is that first hour after, when you really settle to the day's work. In January, when the seed catalogues drifted in, you looked at them, smiled somewhat, ruffled their pages and laid them aside. Now they come out again and you check them over in good earnest. This is the best gardening month of the year. Now, in February, every ear of corn is of mammoth size, every beet is a fabulous red globe, and already, down the long months, loom the great golden moons of pumpkins. Even as you clear again the path to the barn, you're planning for summer. You rest, and against the fresh snow the house, so smoothly white in November, looks a bit dingy. This is the year to touch up windowsills and trim. The barn eaves drip, and your thought goes to shingling. On the barn floor, carefully chocked, is your skiff; another short four weeks and the ice will be gone, the blue water ruffling in the March winds. You climb in, and sit for a moment, remembering last summer's afternoons of drifting in the quiet coves with the strong sun warm on your back, looking forward to it again. Slowly, steadily, even as the snow shovel acquires a yet brighter polish, the wheels of the year mesh and turn. You look forward again.

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ALL OVER JAALAM, all over New England, the pace quickens. In January, we had faint speculations only regarding March Town Meeting. Now it is almost here. Already we are looking beyond it. At the forge Stan Willis tinkles and clangs an accompaniment to a queer running medley of argument about roads, and hatching eggs, and schools, and contour plowing and Selectmen. And in these warm spells, these promises of late April that always steal north in February, in Jaalam we plod about through the sun-eaten snow, trimming apple trees and grapevines, planning the layout of this year's garden, shaping the coming summer to our thought. It will snow again; again there will be a fresh powdering over the humped and furrowed legacy of winter. But, as your long skis again travel the winding wood roads that lead toward Apunack, there is a pattern of black water in the swampy lowlands, the fresh covering is laced by the plunging slots of rabbits, and the jays and chickadees, all winter long grateful pensioners of backyard crumbs and window boxes, have moved out again. You skate, perhaps for the last time till next November. Already the ice is thinning along the shore, where the brooks come in, and in the shallow coves. Where the swamps run back, and where low growth fringes the islands, there is already a faint coral flush of swamp maple and alder. Even now, while Winter fumbles with his earmuffs and overshoes, across the frozen pond, from the still white hills there is an elusive drift of the scent of violets. The sun is warm on your bared hand. You have a swift thought of that slow tide of warmth making steadily northward.

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NO, FEBRUARY ISN'T so bad. What we'd do without it, we don't know. For if that step from New Year's to spring were made in one bold jump—what a hurry and a scurry there would be! And how much we would miss!

DANIEL CHASE

Habitation

A LOOK of expectation seems to light
The windows of the houses on our block
When afternoon turns peacefully toward night
And anxious eyes consult the kitchen clock.
Now shining faces and a pleasant stir
Tell how the supper table's being spread.
More fragrant far than frankincense and myrrh
A comb of honey and a loaf of bread!

What little houses on what streets less wide
Than ours will, at this very moment, wear
The sudden shape of dignity and pride
Because of some quick footstep on a stair?
Built not by hands alone, such walls abide
For those who wait and those who enter there.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Eventide

Now it is eventide
When the moon strikes clear
And brushes all with silver dust.
Now in the hush of her dominion
She stares at the sun
In cool tranquillity,
Reflecting softly
The heart of day.

EDOUARD DU BUSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE VALLEY OF JOSEPHAT AT SCHAERBEEK: *A Painting by Hippolyte Boulenger in the Museum of Antwerp*

HIPPOLYTE BOULENGER, one of Belgium's nineteenth-century painters, was born just a hundred years ago and spent part of his youth in Paris, for his mother was a French woman. In that city he met the painters of the Barbizon school. When a lad of sixteen, he attended the Academie des Beaux Arts in Brussels, but he does not seem to have distinguished himself there. Later, when he had found his own *genre*, he made rapid and vigorous progress.

Boulenger was a painter of nature. He saw it through other eyes than those with which his countrymen had viewed it. He saw beauty in landscape, but without literary or romantic associations. This truth of vision he learned from Rousseau and Courbet, but their work only showed him the way. He was too intelligent a man, too possessed of strong personality to become an immediate follower of either of these masters. On the contrary, he became the foremost landscape painter in Belgium. It was Boulenger who revealed the beauty of the woods of Soignies, near Brussels. He lived at Tervueren and there he produced the greater part of his work. Technically his work is highly finished. The woods, the pools, indeed the whole landscape, provided him with continual inspiration. Yet he remained a realist, although his approach to his subjects was always somewhat impersonal. His landscapes are peaceful and seen from a broad angle. Slowly he came to a more impressionistic style of painting.

When Boulenger first exhibited, in 1863-64, his work was frowned upon by the old generation, but the younger painters greeted it with enthusiasm. It provided them with a new vision, and this knowledge must have given much needed moral support to Boulenger.

Appreciation of Boulenger's work came slowly; no doubt the fame of his French contemporaries contributed to keep him in the background, although he deserved as much attention as they. Certainly the history of nineteenth-century landscape painting will have to award a deserved place to this painter, the more so as in Belgium he was the precursor of many artists who adopted his style.

An early painting by Boulenger, in the Museum of Antwerp, "The Valley of Josephat at Schaerbeek," shows an autumnal landscape in which the brown branches contrast with the blue sky and the fiery hues of the setting sun. A weed-choked brook flows through the meadows and a few white cottages appear in the background. The green of the field in the foreground is a little too harsh in color, but the rest is well balanced. Exceedingly subtle is the coloring of the water in which the sky and the trees are seen reflected.

When Masaryk Was a Blacksmith

IT WAS my mother who had me sent to school, so that, as she said, I should not have to drudge like my parents. When once, at an inspection of the school, the Dean himself praised me, they decided to let me study. My mother was a native of Hustopeč, so they sent me there to the German High School; I lived with my aunt, and in exchange one of my girl cousins came to stay at my home. I had never thought what I wanted to be; at one time, when the tailor was making clothes for us at home, I had thought I should like to do tailoring; I liked blacksmith's work, that was the trade at which I had most often seen men working; it is strange, seeing how religious I was, that I never thought of being a parson. A boy in an out-of-the-way village has no living example before him of anything beyond the circle of farmers and artisans, the teacher, the chaplain, and dean, the lords of the estate and their servants, and perhaps a tradesman. What a boy is to become is not decided so much by his gifts as by the opportunities that occur. . . .

I learned easily: I was especially attracted by physics, that is to say mechanics. I can remember even now my astonishment when our professor explained to us that an ordinary wheelbarrow is a one-armed lever and wheel, and that it corresponds to that theoretical mechanical formula. That opened up for me an entirely new outlook on practical life—I always like to discover theory being worked out in nature and in society and the home, and to find a general law exemplified in them: this was a first revelation to me.

When I had worked through two classes of the High School I was supposed to go on to the teachers' training school: but the age of admission there was sixteen, so the problem arose, what was to be done with me meantime? I hung about for a while doing nothing in particular—that was at Hodinín: my former masters advised my parents to put me into a trade, so they sent me to Vienna and apprenticed me to a locksmith because I could draw a bit. My master put me at the machine for making the little horse-shoes to go on boots: you put a little rod of iron into the machine, pulled a lever, and the curved horseshoe fell out. I did it quite well for a day or two; but . . . for a week—two, three weeks . . . at the end of the third I ran away and went back home. I had always liked work, but that monotonous, unvarying work in the factory, just the one or two movements always repeated, was more than I could stand. Perhaps I should have held out, but one of my fellow apprentices stole all my books saved from the High School: always after work I hurried off to read. Having lost them I was so upset that I simply went home to Cejč. I was particularly sorry to lose my atlas: every evening I had travelled the whole world with its aid.

At Cejč my father apprenticed me to the blacksmith on the estate, our neighbour. And how I liked the blacksmith's work! It is work needing strength and speed, over which you must waste no words; you must strike while the iron's hot. . . . In summer we often worked in the smithy from three in the morning till ten or eleven at night, mending ploughshares and shoeing horses. But it's fine work: a smith at his forge and at his anvil is master of hard matter. Later on when I was attending a grammar school I once surprised a blacksmith in a village on the way to Brno because I could forge a nail in one heating of the iron.—From "President Masaryk Tells His Story," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Putnam.)

Raising Our Standard of Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ISAIAH we read (62:10), "Lift up a standard for the people." The only true standard is the perfect divine Principle and its idea. Christian Science has revealed the true nature of God as eternal Principle, Love, and of man as the complete representation of God. Here is presented a standard which is scientific and immutable, and which is the real aid in the solution of human problems.

The student of Christian Science soon learns that in the universe of divine Truth all is held in God's loving and purposeful control. The real universe, including spiritual man, is divinely provided with everything essential to its sustenance, continuity, and immortality. The mutable, destructible, imperfect, and disorderly are human concepts, without basis in real being.

In the world, perfection seems so lacking, and imperfection so prevalent, that mortals often despair of improving their lot. They have striven valiantly to raise their standard of living through invention, research, manufacture, and legislation. But the great Master taught and proved that progress and better conditions are the natural results of spiritualization of thought, without which human efforts are like unto vanity. Only by holding firmly to the model of perfect Mind, God, and perfect idea, man, can we improve our human conditions and increase our utility.

The student of Christian Science keeps his gaze fixed upon his true selfhood as the likeness of immortal Life. In this way he begins to manifest the attributes and qualities of divine Mind, which inspire thought and quicken productive activity and success. Man, in the likeness of his Maker, is not depressed by finiteness, limitation, and retrogression. By claiming this truth as the fact of our real being, we stand at the door of progressive opportunity, equipped with our God-given ability to be and to do good. By the destruction in our thought of false beliefs concerning heredity, environment, and conditions, we reach upward to the limitless divine consciousness or infinite Love, where provision is the majestic, present unfoldment of infinite good, and man is eternally receptive of God's abundance.

On page 470 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "The standard of perfection was originally God and man. Has God taken down His own standard, and has man fallen?" The student of Christian Science is learning that perfection is still the standard of being, and that man has not fallen. It is only the human point of view which needs changing; and as our vision becomes more spiritual, we find our present standard of living proportionately rising. Yielding to the demands of physical sense has not raised the standard of living, but has induced an aptitude for more faulty and mesmeric reasoning and acting. The spiritual thinker steadily raises his hopes, aspirations, achievements, and enjoyments, for he discerns the perfection of his spiritual selfhood and the illusion of all that seems to contradict it.

Since the real man dwells in righteousness, how can we discern our true selfhood if we look for it in unrighteousness, in imperfection, in mortality—in the opposite of righteousness? If we wish to rid ourselves of the mistaken material sense of man and gain the true idea of man as God's image, with its attendant benefits and blessings, we must lift up our thought in righteousness. Honesty, meekness, love, goodness, and all righteous qualities which tend to spiritualize our present thought, are our aids in acquiring a righteous mental state. They hasten the vision of perfection, for spirituality is the only perspective from which it can be discerned.

Christian Science is naturally and benignly raising the standard of living for all mankind because it is destroying humanity's belief in sin, sickness, poverty, death, and improving human opportunities, abilities, and capacities. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 197), "The less that is said of physical structure and laws, and the more that is thought and said about moral and spiritual law, the higher will be the standard of living and the farther mortals will be removed from imbecility or disease." Every student of Christian Science should be raising his standard of living on this basis.

Progressive human inventions are leaving many with added leisure, and the Christian Scientist realizes that this increasing leisure is not meant to be idled away. His all-absorbing aim is for improvement in spiritual understanding. Consequently, he uses his added leisure for mental and moral betterment. It requires work and consecrated thinking to keep one's vision fixed upon the harmonious and good, in a world of material thinking, apparently transmitting the viewpoint of mortal mind, error.

Let us joyfully acknowledge and seek to understand more of our eternal, harmonious selfhood, and in this way attain a higher human standard until ills and imperfections slip away to oblivion. We may adjust our human circumstances harmoniously by acknowledging the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of evil, and by earnestly endeavoring to live in a way that is compatible with spiritual truth. Through Christian Science we find ourselves tasting the freedom and harmony of true being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Povznesení životní úrovně

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VIZAIASI čteme (62:10): "Vyzdvihněte korouhev k národům". Jediné pravé vodítko jest dokonalý božský Princip a jeho idea. Křesťanská Věda zjevila pravou přirozenost Boha jako věčného Principu, Lásky, a člověka jako dokonalého představitele Boha. Zde jest podáno vodítko, které jest vědecké a neměnitelné a které jest skutečnou pomocí při řešení lidských problémů.

Žák Křesťanské Vědy brzy pozná, že ve vesmíru božské Pravdy vše jest pojato v Božím láskyplném a účelném řízení. Skutečný vesmír, počítaje v to i duchovního člověka, jest božsky vybaven vším podstatným pro své udržování, trvání a nesmrtelnost. Vše proměnlivé, zničitelné, nedokonalé a nezákonné jest lidský pojem, jež nemá základu ve skutečném bytí.

Ve světě zdá se býti takový nedostatek dokonalosti a nedokonalost zdá se tak převládající, že smrtelníci se často vzdávají veškeré naděje na zlepšení svého osudu. Usilovali statečně o povznesení své životní úrovně vynálezy, bádáním, výrobou a zákonodárstvím. Avšak velký Mistr učil a dokázal, že pokrok a zlepšené podmínky jsou přirozenými výsledky zduchovnění myšlenek, bez čehož jest lidské úsilí marným. Pouze pevným přidržováním se vzoru dokonalé Mysli, Boha, a dokonalé ideje, člověka, můžeme zlepšiti své životní podmínky a zvýšiti svou užitečnost.

Žák Křesťanské Vědy má stále na zřeteli své pravé já jako podobu nesmrtelného života. Tímto způsobem počíná projevovati přívlastky a vlastnosti božské Mysli, které inspirují myšlenky a oživují plodnou činnost a úspěch. Člověk v podobě svého Tvůrce není stísněn konečností, ohraničenosti a upadáním. Činíme-li si nárok na tuto pravdu jako na fakt svého skutečného bytí, stojíme u dvéří rozvíjející se příležitosti a jsme vybaveni svou Bohem nám danou schopností býti dobrými a konati dobro. Zničíme-li ve svých myšlenkách falešná věření o dědičnosti, okolí a životních podmínkách, dosáhneme neohraničeného božského vědomí čili nekonečné Lásky, kde jest o vše postaráno vznešeným přítomným rozvíjením nekonečného dobra, a kde člověk jest věčně vnímavý pro Boží hojnost.

Na str. 470. v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy čteme: "Norma dokonalosti byla původně Bůh a člověk. Snížil Bůh svou vlastní normu a padl člověk?" Žák Křesťanské Vědy se učí, že dokonalost jest i nyní normou bytí a že člověk nepadl. Pouze lidské hledisko jest třeba změniti; a když se naše zření stane duchovnějším, shledáme, že naše přítomná životní úroveň se úměrně zvyšuje. Podléhání požadavkům fysického smyslu nezvýšilo životní úroveň, ale vyvolalo sklon k většímu chybnému a mesmerickému uvažování a jednání. Duchovní myslitel stále stupňuje své naděje, snahy, dosažení a radosti neboť rozpoznává dokonalost svého duchovního já a illusi všeho, co mu zdánlivě odporuje.

Ježto skutečný člověk dil ve spravedlivosti, jak můžeme rozpoznati své pravé já, hledáme-li je v nespravedlivosti, nedokonalosti, smrtelnosti—v opaku spravedlivosti? Chceme-li se zbaviti nesprávného hmotného pojmu o člověku a získati pravou ideu o člověku jako o Božím obraze s jeho příslušnými dobrodinními a požehnáními, musíme pozvednouti své myšlenky do spravedlivosti. Poctivost, mírnost, láska, dobrota a všechny správné vlastnosti, které směřují ke zduchovnění našich přítomných myšlenek, jsou naší pomocí při dosažení správného stavu mysli. Urychlují vidění dokonalosti, neboť duchovnost jest jedinou perspektivou, z níž dokonalost může býti rozpoznána.

Křesťanská Věda pozvedá způsobem přirozeným a dobrotivým životní úroveň pro všechno lidstvo, neboť ničí věření lidstva ve hřích, nemoc, chudobu, smrt, a zlepšuje lidské možnosti, způsobilosti a schopnosti. Mrs. Eddy píše (tamže str. 197.): "Čím méně hovoříme o fysické struktuře a přírodních zákonech, a čím více myslíme a mluvíme o zákonu mravním a duchovním, tím vyšší bude životní úroveň a tím dále ocitnou se smrtelníci od duševní nemohoucnosti a choroby." Každý žák Křesťanské Vědy měl by pozvednouti svou životní úroveň na této základně.

Pokročilé lidské vynálezy umožňují mnohým lidem více volného času, a Křesťanský Vědec si uvědomuje, že více volného času není k tomu, aby byl promarněn. Cíl, jemuž on vše podřizuje, je zmnožené duchovní porozumění. Proto užívá přidaného volného času pro zlepšení mysli a mravnosti. Ve světě hmotného myšlení, jenž zřejmě stavi se na stanovisko smrtelné mysli, omylu, jest třeba úsilovné práce, a oddaného myšlení, abychom soustředili své zření na to, co je harmonické a dobré.

Uznávejme a snažme se s radosti porozuměti více svému věčnému harmonickému já, a tak dosáhneme vyšší lidské úrovně, kde všechno zlo a nedokonalost upadne v zapomenutí. Jsme s to upraviti své lidské poměry harmonicky uznáním veškerosti Ducha a nicoty zla, a vážnou snahou žiti způsobem, jenž jest shodný s duchovní pravdou. Křesťanskou Vědou staneme se účastnými svobody a harmonie pravého bytí.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Amber

AMBER—
Cascades
And chains of amber,
Fragments of old sunlight
Held from days long past,
Lambent with ancient glory,
In this shadowy Chinese street.

GLADYS DAY DELAND

Little Granddaughter

IN THE morning before you arise,
the silence and expectancy of the house
is as the stillness in a snow-clad forest,
each twig and blade awaiting spring,
the master artist, to splash the scene with color.
You pirouette into the room on wings of youthful joy—
the flash of a cardinal in the snowy, tranquil woods.

EDITH HILL CARNES

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938

Soviet Sends Radio Experts To Bay State

Engineers Seek Data on Elimination of Noise From Interference

To Guide Action

U. S. Has Most Information but Is Found to Have Done Least About It

To free Russian radio channels from interference and noise, the Soviet Government has sent two electrical engineers to New England to get the last word on methods of eliminating such interference.

When they return to Russia with the technical data they are acquiring here, it is understood that the Government there will insist that all electrical equipment manufactured in Soviet territory will be provided with adequate filters to prevent radio noise.

The phase of complete control which Russia has over its entire resources is of particular interest to interference engineers. They point out that reception in the United States, in both city and small town, could be improved 100 per cent if the application of proper filters to all electric devices was insured by the Government.

Voluntary in United States

All progress in the United States so far has had to be voluntary, with the result that America has the greatest amount of useful information about eliminating interference and probably has done the least about it.

It is pointed out that a dictatorship is not necessary to eliminate interference, although it makes the elimination easy. Interference engineers feel that proper federal laws could be passed and enforced, which would tremendously aid American radio listening.

To make a general study of radio conditions in the United States—as part of an effort to make use in Russia of the latest radio discoveries and improvements in all parts of the world—the Soviet Government recently sent a group of engineers, known as the Galvesprom Communications Commission, to this country.

Sent to Massachusetts

Two members of this commission, S. A. Lutov and A. Chorover, were detailed to the study of interference elimination. Seeking information on this subject from the Radio Corporation of America, they were referred to the Tobe Deutschmann Corporation of Canton, Mass., which, they were told, had made the greatest advances in this field.

They are now being shown numerous different types of interference eliminating installations in Greater Boston by the Tobe Deutschmann Corporation. Mr. Deutschmann himself is explaining the different applications of the equipment developed in his laboratories.

With him they have visited the Navy Yard to examine the 15 different types of filterette; installed on the Coast Guard cutter Thetis, which have practically done away with noisy interference. With B. Twombley of the State Highway Department, they have looked over similar filters attached to highway blinkers to prevent interference with radio reception in adjoining houses. They have also visited apartment houses where the noise from elevator motors has been removed, and have seen how office equipment, high frequency apparatus and power plants can be silenced effectively.

The visitors have asked Mr. Deutschmann to give them a list of other cities and towns in the United States where other types of interference eliminators have been installed by his concern, so that they may also see them in action.

Heine-Geldern of Vienna To Talk at Arts Museum

Dr. Robert Freiherr von Heine-Geldern will give a free illustrated lecture on "Cosmology and Architecture: the World's Image in Buildings" in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., Friday, Feb. 11. He is Professor of Ethnology at the University of Vienna, and his particular activity concerns southeast Asia and India. He is also secretary of the Society of Friends of Asiatic Art and Culture in Vienna.

One of Dr. von Heine-Geldern's important achievements, as an authority on the Aryan elements in Iranian art, has been to trace the path of the Aryan migration to India. In collaboration with Edwin M. Loeb, he published in 1935 a book on the history, art and archaeology of Sumatra.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally Fair today, tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder tonight, with lowest temperature about 20 degrees to 32 degrees; moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight. Saturday fair, colder in the east portion.

All Other New England States: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west shifting to northwest winds, weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	42	Minneapolis	34	18
Bermuda	64	62	New York	42	36
Chicago	38	28	New Orleans	59	60
Denver	48	42	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	32	22	Philadelphia	42	38
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	36	30
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	50	44
Miami	70	64	Washington	44	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 4.
B—Minimum, Feb. 3 to 8 a. m.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:42 p. m.; height, 9.8.
Saturday, 2:06 a. m.; height, 9.5.
Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

Community Fund Drive Nears $3,500,000 Mark

In Boston Today

Workers Report $3,308,540 Total

The drive for $4,500,000 in support of the 190 agencies participating in the Greater Boston Community Fund, swung past the $3,000,000 mark last night and at the "Dutch treat" report luncheon in the City Club today a total figure of $3,308,540 was announced.

"On the face of it," said Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the campaign, "we are $9,000 behind this stage of the 1937 campaign which had raised $4,400,000 on the closing night in 1937. This year the needs all about us are greater and our minimum goal is $4,500,000. Thus we are about $100,000 behind where we ought to be.

"Greater Boston has become accustomed to victorious Community Fund Campaigns and I am sure our people will not let down our needy and unfortunate this year.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was the principal speaker at today's luncheon.

Again the largest subscription from an individual reported was a gift of $9,021 from an anonymous donor.

Milk Dealers Call on Roosevelt

For four years the Federal government has been investigating the Greater Boston milk market. Today the Independent Milk Dealers Association of Boston called upon President Roosevelt to investigate Federal investigations.

Charging continuation of government supervision would drive the small distributor out of business, the Association asked the President to relieve this situation as part of his program for relief to small industry.

The Association, composed of small milk handlers, asserted that elimination of the small business man was not accidental but was the intentional result of the Federal milk marketing order governing the local market.

"Ever since 1933," a resolution by the dealers stated, "the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been engaged in an attempt to enforce regulations which would make it impossible for us to stay in business."

Boston Gets Mild Spell of Weather

As spring-like breezes brought a milder climate to the city today, many persons went out of doors without their overcoats and windows in many homes were opened as an outlet for the excess heat.

Throughout last night and today the mercury slowly rose in the official thermometer at the Federal building. At 8 a. m. it was 41, with higher temperatures expected.

Slightly colder weather was forecast for tonight, with lowest temperatures around 30 or 32 degrees. Generally fair skies and moderate west and northwest winds also were predicted.

The warm temperatures today were not the highest for the date, however, for the mercury in 1914 rose to 56 on this date. In contrast with Feb. 4, 1881, when the temperature dropped to two below, it was outright balmy.

Boston Area Adds New Industries

To solve the problem of fumbling around in the dark for the keyhole, a novelty has been invented which combines a keycase and a small flashlight, a "made-in-Boston" product that adds to the already widely diversified industrial endeavors in this area, it is announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The new novelty is being made by one of six new manufacturing companies that began operations in Metropolitan Boston during January, and disclosed by a survey made by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Chamber. Aside from the new companies, there were six existing companies that completed expansion programs, two national organizations that established Boston branches, several new products placed on the market by local firms and plans disclosed for a new hotel in Cambridge.

New companies making their bow in Metropolitan Boston include the Ingersoll Products Corporation; Sa Ja Manufacturing Co.; A. & N. Baking Co.; Browning Laboratories, Inc.; Giorgio Bros.; Automotive Devices Corporation Their products range from the canning of molasses for retail distribution to the rebuilding of auto fuel pumps and windshield wipers.

New products put on the market include a hydraulic warp-beam lifter and another for lifting newspaper rolls and a new automatic gas tank cap which can only be unlocked from the dash of the car, making the tank theft-proof and tamper proof.

Though the old Washington Elm in Cambridge has long since gone, the name is to be perpetuated by a proposed new hotel, plans for which are under way, the Chamber states. It is to be the Washington Elm Hotel, at Concord Avenue and Craigie Street, Cambridge, near the site of the old elm tree under which George Washington stood to take command of the American Army for the Revolutionary War.

Roe Shad Comes From Carolinas

Roe shad from the Carolinas have arrived in Boston markets this week end and are selling for 65 cents a pound—with the average weight four and a half pounds. Those who enjoy the flavor of these plump, sweet-meated fish but abhor their bone content, will be delighted to hear that for $1, every one of these bones will be removed at some markets.

Shad roes are small and scarce still, and are priced at $1.50 or more for a pair.

Fresh goose eggs are also offered for the first time this season. They are from the Wrentham district and their cost is 10 cents apiece.

Hothouse dandelions are an early spring delicacy which is favored for use in salad or to boil in the manner of spinach. They are priced at from 30 to 35 cents a pound.

Meat prices have not changed noticeably since last week. In spite of the lowest cost in months, buying is not brisk, it is reported.

Florida lettuce with solid heads are offered for the first time this season at 10 cents a head. New potatoes from the same state are 5 cents a pound.

Honeydew melons are now available at from 50 cents to $1 each, and pineapples at 35 cents.

Fight for Vote on Racing Advances in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4—The first step toward repealing Rhode Island's horse racing law and eliminating legalized pari-mutuel wagering in this state was taken in the Legislature this week. Senator Clarence H. Horton, Republican of East Providence, introduced a bill calling for a state-wide referendum that would put the issue of horse racing squarely in the hands of the people.

The question that would be put on the ballots at the general election in November reads:

Shall Chapter 2086 of the Public Laws, 1934, entitled "An act creating a horse racing commission, defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefore," as amended, be repealed.

Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan referred the bill to the Committee on Special Legislation.

Approved in 1934

The horse racing act was approved at the special election held May 15, 1934. Fewer than 77,000 of the State's 300,000 eligible voters cast ballots on the issue, and the act was approved 60,895 to 15,290. Only four of the State's 39 communities rejected the proposal.

Immediately after approval of the measure, the Narragansett Racing Association was incorporated and rushed completion the Narragansett Race Track at Pawtucket. In a few weeks the racing plant was ready, after an estimated cost of $1,200,000, and the first races were held there on Aug. 1, 1934. The track's net profits in the first four months exceeded its cost.

Races were run on a basis profitable both for the track management and for the State treasury until last Autumn, when the battle between Gov. Robert E. Quinn and Walter E. O'Hara, president and managing director of the Association, reached a climax and National Guard troops forced cancellation of the fall race meet. The State's annual revenue from racing avaraged more than $1,000,000.

Sentiment Mounting

Meanwhile, sentiment throughout the State against racing and legalized wagering mounted, but State and municipal political leaders were

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Big Shake-Up At Tewksbury Is Demanded

Shooting of Three Inmates Hastens Report of the Special Commission

Entire Policy Hit

Low Grade of Hospital Care Is Reported by the Investigators

As the result of the fatal shooting of three inmates of the Tewksbury Infirmary by one of their fellows this morning with a "mail-order house revolver," the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures released a study of the hospital today revealing that the policy of this institution had never been clearly defined, that "no plan of development had been consistently followed to improve what has been a low-grade type of hospital care."

Climax of Series

Coming as a climax to a series of attacks upon state institutions as incompetent to handle the mental cases intrusted to them, the commission's survey dictated complete reorganization of the Tewksbury institution before it could be expected to operate at a maximum of efficiency.

John Mack of Chelsea, who ran amuck at the institution this morning, fatally shooting three other inmates and seriously wounding two more, was one of the 2586 welfare cases being handled by the Tewksbury Infirmary, which also cares for nearly 500 mental cases. Hoispital authorities asserted that Mack was not a mental case and hence the surprise attack upon his fellows and his attempted escape down the fire escape could not be specifically connected with broad-scale investigations of mental hospital cases now going on throughout the Commonwealth.

While not specifically charging the Tewksbury institution with negligence, the special investigating commission of the legislature held that the time seemed opportune to release its report which was not scheduled for publication until next Monday, chiefly as an effort to arouse state officials to build up the hospital services of the Commonwealth. The report particularly attacked the policy of combining hospital services with those of an almshouse in an institution that has developed into one of the largest of its kind in the state.

Ryan Investigates

Aroused at what appeared to him to be another possible instance of a lax hospital system, Gov. Charles F. Hurley immediately dispatched Paul C. Ryan, his personal secretary, and Eugene M. McSweeney, head of the State Department of Public Safety, to Tewksbury for complete details of a case that focused state attention more directly upon mounting fatalities occurring in State institutions.

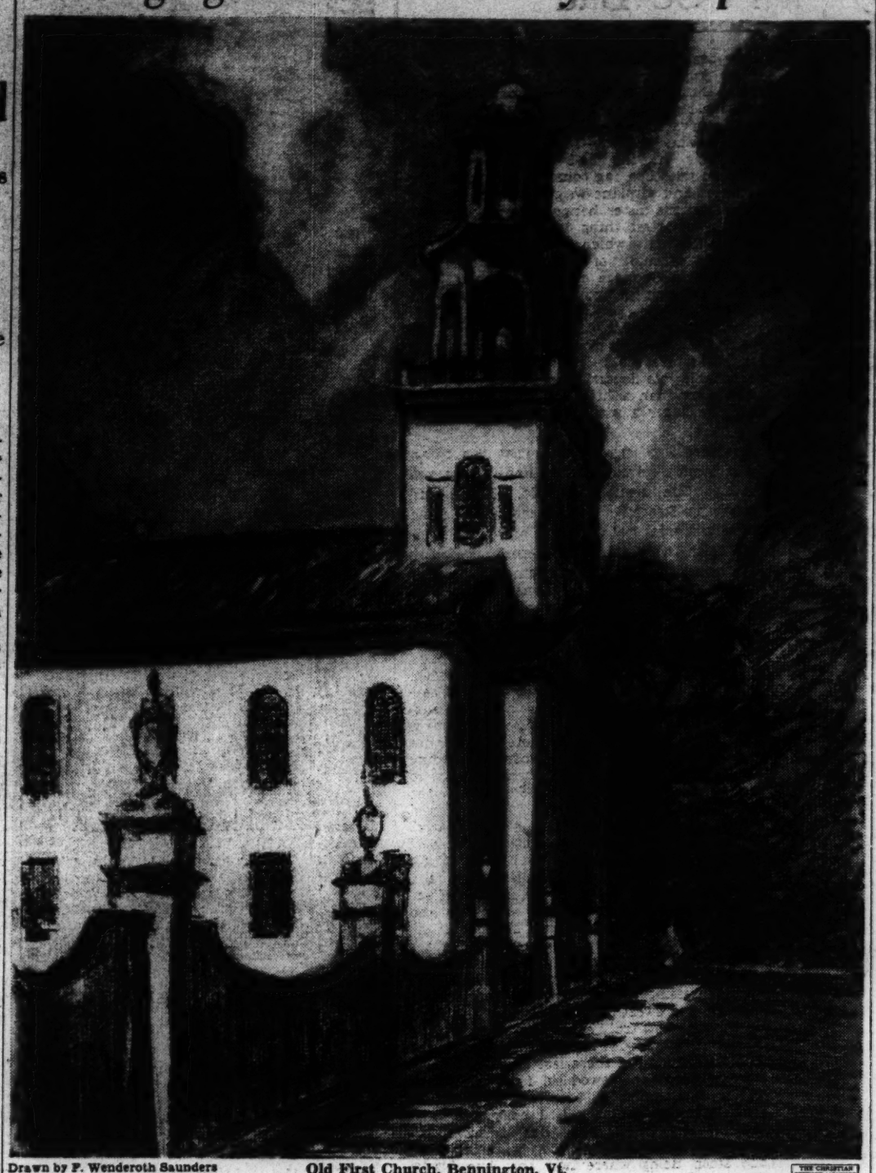
The Governor's secretary returned from the investigation within two hours to state that the Mack shooting was purely a police case, having no connection whatever with investigations being made into hospitals handling cases of mental delinquency.

He said that the Governor would take no further action but was satisfied to leave the case in the hands of public safety agencies.

State Auditor William Buckley, whose disclosures of fatalities in other institutions have aroused the legislature to action, was not satisfied that the Mack case could be separated from the policies of the institution and left entirely to the police. As chairman of the investigating commission, Mr. Buckley expressed the hope that the present investigations of mental conditions "will give the Commonwealth some remedy so that persons of homicidal tendencies will not be sent to Tewksbury."

"The unfortunate occurrence at Tewksbury today," he said, "is another striking example to the necessity for extreme caution in the assigning of patients to mental hospitals. It proves the necessity of present investigations to prevent, so far as possible, all such incidents in the future."

Bringing Back Former Days of Republic



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders — Old First Church, Bennington, Vt. — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Built by Lavius Fillmore in 1806, Done Over After Civil War, and Lately Put in Original Condition

Berets Featured At Trade Treaty Protest Meeting

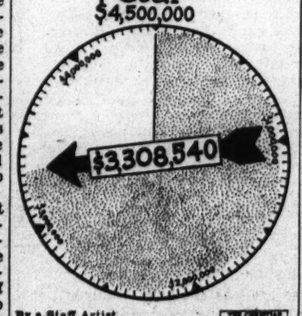
This is a story of berets, those little round caps that were such a fad a few years ago.

It came out down in Gardner Auditorium in the State House late yesterday when the room was thronged with aroused textile men and public officials protesting America's proposed entry into a reciprocal trade agreement with the British Commonwealth of Nations. Samuel P. Kaplan, representing the New England Outerwear Manufacturers, told how berets swept the United States about 10 years ago. Men, women and children started wearing the Basque's headgear.

Most of them were imported from France. Then New England sweater and bathing suit makers (outerwear manufacturers) decided they could and should be made here. They asked Congress to put a tariff on berets, and until 1935 enjoyed a brisk business.

Then something happened. The

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)



By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

White Grows Less

The Trade Treaties And New England

Will New England shoo the Hull peace dove away?

New facts about how the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement will affect New Englanders will be given in a special feature article in tomorrow's local pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

Humor Needed For Politics, Woman Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Politics is a great teacher, Mary Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the New England District and former Democratic National Committeewoman from Massachusetts, implies in the Democratic Digest, publication of the Democratic National Committee, this month.

Miss Ward, together with U. S. Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, and Dean Harriet Elliott of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, answers the question "What Politics Has Meant to Me" in the latest issue of the Digest.

Politics, to Miss Ward, has meant "a broadened horizon and a more comprehensive grasp of government affairs," not to mention "an appreciation of the trials of a public official" and "a realization of the necessity for a saving sense of humor in a trying situation."

Miss Ward doesn't elaborate on this latter point, but friends recall the time she was sent on a one-day speaking trip by Mary Dewson, then head of the Woman's Division of the Democratic National Committee, which lengthened into a two weeks'

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Restored Church Speaks for Ideals Of Early Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Again the historic Old First Church of Benhington, Vermont, lifts its graceful head above its original perfection of structure. Due to the vision of its present minister, Dr. Vincent Ravi Booth, and the skill of the restoring architect, Dennison Bingham Hull, of Evanston, Ill., it has shed the incongruous changes forced upon it during the architecturally dark ages in the middle of the nineteenth century, and stands today exactly as it did upon its completion in 1806, a Georgian masterpiece and the swan-like descendant of the first squat humble Protestant meeting house in the New Hampshire Grants.

Its construction is eloquent of the vigor and strength, the delicacy of eye and the skill of hand of the men who built the houses and fought the battles of Vermont. Incredible as it may seem, the church was built without the services of an architect.

The building of the church was put, by the people of Bennington, into the hands of an agent-in-chief, Lavius Fillmore, a relative of a little boy named Millard Fillmore, later to be known as the thirteenth President of the United States. Equipped only with his training as a master builder and a new book just published the year before by Asher Benjamin, entitled "The Country Builder's Assistant," in which he found the design, Lavius Fillmore built the church. As an architect, however, in his own right, Fillmore changed certain notable details in Benjamin's plans, and produced one of the most exquisite examples of Colonial architecture in the country.

The church itself is more closely associated with the history of Vermont than any other single building now standing in the State. Its roughhewn parent, the First Meeting

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

R. I. Sees New Burden of Cost In Quinn Plan

More Than 30 P. C. Increase in Six Years, Says Research Bureau

Offers Analysis

Points to $1,000,000 Rise in Salaries and Cut in Unemployment Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4—The Providence Governmental Research Bureau, in a statement today, declared a jump of more than 30 per cent in costs of state government in six years would result from passage by the General Assembly of Gov. Robert E. Quinn's proposed budget for fiscal year which starts in July.

The report further stated that if the Legislature, whose House finance committee now has the budget bill under consideration, makes no cut in the Governor's figures, the increase in cost of salaries and wages alone in 1939 over 1933 will be more than $1,000,000, or 30.4 per cent.

Ordinary operating expenses for the 1938-1939 fiscal year will be $528,000, or 52 per cent higher than six years earlier.

"The one conspicuous decrease is $124,000, or 7.2 per cent for unemployment relief," the Bureau said.

The 1933 expenditures against which the Bureau has examined the Governor's proposals for 1939 were the highest in the State's history, exclusive of those for 1937.

The Bureau showed that whereas in 1933, outside of educational institutions, there were 121 State positions listed as carrying salaries of $2000 or more, the 1939 budget has 163 such officers.

Changes Since 1933

"Of the 121 positions listed in 1933, 22 have been abolished, the remuneration decreased in 17, and increased in 15," the report continued. "About 17 of the removals were incidental to the reorganizations, and 15 in connection with activities introduced since 1933, such as Old Age Pensions; the rest are new offices in old services."

Moreover, the Bureau showed, salaries higher than $2000 totaled $541,000 in 1933 and $680,000 for 1939.

"These figures," it was explained, "are probably not completely due to differences in methods of reporting, but they indicate that approximately 15 per cent of the increased personal service cost has been in salaried positions."

The largest increases in salary and wage expenditures, the Bureau said, have been in the Executive Department, $80,000; the Department of Revenue and Regulation, $145,000; the Department of Public Works, $167,000; the Department of Public Welfare, $425,000; and the Judiciary Department, $64,000.

"The increase in the Department of Public Welfare alone accounts for 42 per cent of the total salary and wage increase," the Bureau said.

Of the $528,000 increase in the cost of operation and supplies, $4.0,-000 falls in the Department of Public Welfare, the Bureau showed, with the big jumps in the jails and reformatories, amounting to $40,000; the Hospital for Mental Diseases, $200,000; the Infirmary, $85,000, and the State Sanitorium, $100,000.

First Retirement Payment

The Employees Retirement System was inaugurated in 1937. The first State payment is to be made during the current fiscal year to the amount of $75,000, and for next year $213,000 will be required.

"The 1939 proposed appropriation for roads," the report said, "is $20,000 less than 1933 expenditures, if the extra $200,000 for roads at the State institutions is not included, but it is notable that, although the recommended appropriation for roads and bridges is less than was spent in 1933, the 1939 proposed cost of personal services in the Division of Roads and Bridges is $118,040 above the 1933 figures for such purposes.

"State aid for education is increased $245,000 above the 1933 figure, while the State costs for teachers' pensions is up more than $700,-000. A major item is increased debt costs. In 1933 the State spent $883,505 for interest and $444,145 for redemption, spend $1,100,000 for interest and tion of bonds. In 1939, the State will $1,200,000 for redemption."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater, Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing," 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:30, 7:35, 10:15. Stage: Marjorie Gainsworth, Cookie Bowers, Chuck & Chuckles.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Isabel Jeans, and others. Scollay: 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Sergeant Murphy." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:35. Modern: 6, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Stage: "Pirates on Parade," Condos Bros., Rigoletto Bros., Aimee Sisters and others.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carillo and Ann Dvorak. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Beloved Enemy," Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 12:20, 4:08, 7:50. Also "A Star Is Born," starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. 2:05, 5:50, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 8:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Invisible Menace," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Tremont—
Elizabeth Bergner and Raymond Massey in "Escape Me Never." 2, 5:45, 8:30, 9:15. Also "The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 10:40 a. m., 2:33, 6:19, 10:05.

Boston—
"International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:30, 7:17, 10:04. Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. 12:47, 3:28, 6:07, 8:54.

State and Orpheum—
"The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:08, 4:08, 7:30, 10:30. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2:40, 5:50, 9.

University—
Robert Young and James Stewart in "Navy Blue and Gold." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Hub—
Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets." 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

Exeter—
"Friday the 13th," with Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale. 2, 4:55, 7:45. Also Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn in "Stage Door," 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Paul Robeson.

Other Events

Social Democratic Federation—
Mr. Morris Berson, attorney, will speak on "Social Legislation on Beacon Hill." 1 Stuart Street. 8.

Boston Garden—
Skating carnival starring Sonja Henie. North Station. 8:15.

Tomorrow

The Twentieth Century Association—
Mr. Frank R. Crosswaith will speak on "The Modern Meaning of Liberty" at 3 Joy Street, Boston. 1.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston Symphony Public's Turn Comes To Judge Schumann's Violin Concerto

Yehudi Menuhin believes it great. Others have called it "ineffective" and "commonplace in its harmonies and rhythms." This week's Symphony-goers can decide for themselves whether Schumann's Violin Concerto is great music or merely the music of a great man. If Bostonians react as other audiences have, however, the applause will be long for Menuhin and thin for Schumann's piece.

Almost a legend had grown up round Schumann's last work. But Eugenie Schumann, his sole surviving daughter, dispels current fictions in her signed article which appeared recently in the London Times. She says the Concerto's recent revival and publication is quite contrary to the wishes of Schumann's wife, Clara, and his friends, Johannes Brahms and Joseph Joachim. These three had decided that it should not be allowed to be immortalized with his other works. Joachim plainly marked the manuscript, "never to be published."

In 1853 Robert Schumann wrote the Violin Concerto while under great physical strain, for his young friend the violinist, Joseph Joachim. After Schumann's passing, the Concerto was performed with an orchestra at Leipzig in 1857. It was then Clara Schumann wrote Joachim:

"I realized bitterly the other day how painful it is to find a defect there where one's affections are most deeply engaged," and she gave her children "to understand in the tenderest way that the Concerto bore distinct traces of his last illness." Joachim, Brahms, and Clara Schumann decided that it should not be published then, or at any future time.

The manuscript was given to Joachim. It became the property of his children after his passing. It was sold to the Prussian State Library in Berlin; and this library offered it to music publishers in Mayence—all unknown until too late, to Schumann's daughter.

American reviewers have found the music "frankly disappointing; but perhaps when played by a virtuoso, with the assistance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, this much advertised piece will have appeal, and will become more than arpeggios, scales, octaves and a simple lullaby theme.

Epic of a Super-Buccaneer

The Arts in Boston

Cecil B. De Mille, suzerain of the super-epic, has waved his directorial scepter again. The consequences, wound into a film entitled, "The Buccaneer," hove into full sight of the audiences at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. It is an expansive and entertaining affair and one on which Mr. De Mille has spared no efforts.

For instance, he has assembled the lustiest band of cutthroats since the days when Doug Fairbanks sliced his way down a mains'l in "The Black Pirate." He has staged a pitched battle recalling D. W. Griffith's fracas of "The Birth of a Nation." He has imported a winsome Viennese actress, Franciska Gaal, for the occasion. And to top it all, he has cast Akim Tamiroff in his best role since "The General Died at Dawn." Even without his eyebrows, Mr. Tamiroff could out-act almost anyone else in the cast.

Unlike many a chronicler of history, Mr. De Mille has, by and large, seen fit to let history alone. Jean La Fitte, the hero of "The Buccaneer," was a privateer who for reasons quixotic or otherwise refrained from plundering American craft. He and his men did help save New Orleans from the British in the War of 1812. After honor for himself and pardon for his followers, however, La Fitte disappeared mysteriously and returned to the realms of legend. Whether he was followed by a little Dutch girl named Gretchen from Doornspyk on the Zuider Zee is relatively immaterial and should not keep "The Buccaneer" off the "ten best" list.

Mr. De Mille claims historical justification for telling us that La Fitte's disappearance was caused by the discovery that one of the privateer's renegade underlings had killed the sister of the woman he loved. History is the story, however, and provides ample opportunity for skirmishes on land, skirmishes at sea, the bombing of Barataria, no little flag waving and a duel between honest La Fitte and a traitorous American government official—colorful scenes all, of which the camera has taken full advantage.

Fredric March is back in his element as La Fitte, a dark, romantic figure with a well-clipped black mustache and a well-clipped French accent. Miss Gaal is an appealing heroine and other important roles are capably enacted by Margot Grahame, Walter Brennan, Ian Keith, Hugh Southern, Douglass Dumbrille, Beulah Bondi, Spring Byington and Montagu Love.

"Pirates on Parade," the stage show, carries out the general motif of the program, with specialties by the Rigoletto Brothers, the Condos Brothers (of "Happy Landing"), a male octette and a dancing chorus.

"International Settlement"

Even insertions of newsreel shots from the recent Shanghai bombings have done little to inject excitement into "International Settlement," one of the two new films at the Keith Boston Theater. It moves with all the speed, some of the deliberation and little of the purpose of a steam roller. George Sanders is a soldier of fortune commissioned to collect $1,000,000 for a gun runner. Attempts upon his life are made by Dolores Del Rio, who mistakes him for someone else, and by the villains, who are less interested in his identity than in the $1,000,000. June Lang is a would-be newspaper woman and Dick Baldwin a newsreel photographer who, we imagine, wouldn't last long taking pictures for Movietone. It all comes out well in the end, if you care to wait that long.

"Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne, is one of the those amateur crackamen comedies in which the action reminds one of a turtle trying to scale a glass wall.

"The Invisible Menace"

The most thrilling moment in "The Invisible Menace," which came to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday with "Hollywood Hotel," is provided not by the menace but by pretty Marie Wilson. She has stolen on to an army post island to be with her bridegroom—strictly against orders, of course—and finds herself in the midst of some plain and fancy mystery. It is good stuff of its sort, though the extra brutality of a police officer seemed to us totally without warrant. Boris Karloff, Eddie Craven, Eddie Acuff and Regis Toomey are among the players.

Memorial Stage Show

Though she hardly needs it, a new stage show came to the Keith Memorial yesterday to keep Sonja Henie company in her second week of "Happy Landing." It is an entertaining affair with Marjorie Gainsworth, Chuck and Chuckles, Cookie Bowers and other acts. The emphasis is on the dancing. J. D. B.

Sears Gallagher

On view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, is an exhibition of water colors and prints by Sears Gallagher.

In a composed and thoughtful manner, Mr. Gallagher has for years depicted scenes of New England in the mediums of his choice. There has never been any bid for attention through showy devices or tricks of craftsmanship. Mr. Gallagher has depicted scenes which may include bits of rock-bound coast, distant hills, trees, small boats, fishing shacks, and he has worked in the abbreviated manner, with few washes, few indications of detail. His pictures aim to give an effect of the topography, a feeling of atmosphere, and to gain this end he sometimes strives to model a form, such as that of a rock, in the round. But on the whole he gives a passing, momentary impression with a flat wash indicating general tonalities.

Most appealing at Doll and Richards are the water colors portraying fishermen's life: "Mending Nets," "Fisherman's Cottage," "Lobster Buoys." He seems at his best when there is some illustrative point which he wishes to make clear, when he wishes to describe effectively the picturesque details.

In etching, Mr. Gallagher has been known long since for able craftsmanship. His latest issues of prints include skiing subjects. Views of Boston, the Old State House, the Downtown Market, the Public Library, well drawn on the plate, are shown in this exhibition. D. A.

Berets Featured At Trade Treaty Protest Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

United States signed a reciprocal trade agreement with France.

Flow in Again

Berets once more started flowing into the United States, but not from France. Here was illustrated, Mr. Kaplan said, something that many people do not understand about those agreements, namely, the most-favored-nation clause. This clause provides that all nations signing an agreement with the United States (there are 16 of them now) will enjoy all privileges accorded new nations signing an agreement.

When France signed an agreement for berets it allowed Czechoslovak berets to come in to the United States. Today, Mr. Kaplan said, not a single New England manufacturer can afford to make berets.

He said the manufacturers fear the agreement with Great Britain because there is a certain preference among Americans for woolens made in England.

Mr. Kaplan was only one of nearly a score of speakers who took the floor to raise his voice against the proposed treaty. The meeting was called by Gov. Charles F. Hurley at the instigation of Mayor Walter A. Griffin of Lawrence.

Mayor Griffin, in brief remarks at the start of the meeting, pointed out that Lawrence is a woolen manufacturing city with 25,000 workers in its mills. Since Sept. 1, he said, some 15,000 have been dropped from pay-rolls, causing an acute welfare problem. Competition from British woolens would, he said, deal a telling blow to the community, just at a time when it particularly needed encouragement.

Echoed by Others

His sentiment was echoed by several other Mayors, including Alexander C. Murray of Fall River, Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, and Dewey G. Archambault of Lowell.

The meeting was marked by heated words of which those of Walter B. French of the Lowell Chamber of Commerce were typical. Mr. French called for exertion of political pressure on President Roosevelt to halt the treaty negotiations. "Don't forget," he warned, "the President is the real boss down there in Washington."

In Boston Today

Calcutta Craft Docks Saturday

Cutting the record sailing time from Calcutta to Boston from 33 to 31 days the Cunard-Brocklebank freighter Marwarri radioed today that it will dock tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the end of its 9701-nautical-mile voyage, via the Suez Canal.

The message sent by Capt. Edwin Thowless, stated that the ship left Calcutta on Jan. 5 and is bringing 3000 tons of cargo to Boston and 6000 to other ports.

This cargo is made up of pig iron, gunnies, hessian cloth, jute and smaller miscellaneous shipments.

Boston Water Rates to Increase

A slight increase in Boston's water rates will be made this year, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced last night. Since 1931 the water department has been operating at a deficit, the Mayor revealed. Rates only "slightly higher" than the current charges will permit the water department to return to a self supporting basis.

The deficit of the water department at present is $750,000. But the department also has $2,000,000 in uncollected bills running back to 1931. Mayor Tobin revealed that these uncollected bills, together with large assessments on the water department by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commisison to pay for the Quabbin Reservoir are responsible for an increase in rates this year. The rates through 1937 was established in 1928, when a 13 per cent increase was effected.

Tobin to Take Up Relief at Capital

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will go to Washington on Feb. 15 to discuss Boston's acute relief situation with WPA officials, it was announced today. About 17 per cent of the city's population are now on relief; 29,000 receiving aid from the Public Welfare Department and another 18,000 being carried by the WPA.

The Mayor also plans to meet several Federal housing officials and ascertain what Boston may expect from the new low-cost housing program. Mr. Tobin expects to be away from Boston two or three days, but does not plan to call on President Roosevelt.

The Mayor had no comment to make today on mass meetings held last night at Charlestown and East Boston where demonstrations were made against his plan to close the Haymarket and East Market Relief Stations. He merely reaffirmed his position that the relief stations must and will be closed as an economy measure.

Emerging 'Chuck' Fails to Discern Shadow Because—

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 4 (AP)—Fred Marchand, a barber, has a pet woodchuck, which last year caused him some discomfort because it did not appear on Candlemas Day. He had given the animal quite a "build-up."

So this year Fred made many bets that the animal would appear but would not see its shadow.

A crowd gathered at Fred's sunny shop and "Chucky" came out of his den in the rear—but did not see the sun.

Fred had tied smoked glasses on the animal.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.25mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sale of 28 Acres For $100,000 Told At Road Inquiry

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Representative Stanley P. Mead of New Canaan and his brother Benjamin testified before the Merritt Parkway Grand Jury today regarding details of the transaction by which they and their sister, Miss Florence Mead, sold 28 acres of land to the State for $100,000.

Benjamin Mead told newspaper men that the jury had asked about details of the land sale, how long his family had owned the property, and "how we justified" the price received.

Before testifying the Meads told interviewers that before they knew the State was interested in their land they had placed a value of $120,000 on their holdings, which were approximately 80 acres in extent.

When the State took 28 acres, they said, they felt that three-quarters of the value of their remaining land had been destroyed, and thus they felt it necessary to get not only the price they previously had fixed per acre on their holdings but also compensation for the damage caused by sale of part of their land.

Matches Fiddle Has Fine Tones

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—A violin made with more than 1,600 match sticks and complete with vibration controls is being exhibited to friends by Oscar Cote, an unemployed woodworker.

Mr. Cote completed the fine-toned instrument after three weeks of steady work.

The match sticks were stuck on three sheets of a newspaper. Then the top and bottom of the instrument were cut to a standard size, and seven coats of shellac were applied.

He now is working on a match stick Hawaiian guitar.

Unrepealed

Federal agents today raided a building on Kitchen Lane, off Forest Street, in Waltham, seized a 2000-gallon illicit still and arrested three men, whom they charged with violation of Federal liquor laws.

At a hearing before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman, alcohol tax agents said this was the largest still seized since prohibition days. Mr. Guterman held the alleged owner, Emil Svenningsen, in $2,500 bail and the others in $1,000 each.

Short Wave Programs

For Saturday, Feb. 5

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZK, 19.7 m., 15.16 mc.; JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 mc.

London—3: p. m.—"Palace of Varieties"; comedy; soloists; orchestra. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 mc.

Budapest—6 p. m.—Hungarian ballet music. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 mc.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 mc.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—American Hour; news in English; concert of chamber music; "Mediterranean Isles—Capri." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 mc.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 mc.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Shock-headed Peter," song cycle. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 mc., GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 mc.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 mc.

London—9:55 p. m.—Scotland v. Wales: Commentary on the International Rugby Union football match. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 mc.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 mc.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 mc.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6:11 mc.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—"Guide to Famous Places Series." JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

For Sunday, Feb. 6

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"Poetry of Amy Lowell"; "These, the Psalms." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 mc.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Violin Recital by Jacques Thibaud. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Opera, one act. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Symphonies of Beethoven—No. 6." BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to suggest that your husband needs a new suit . . . we'll leave that up to you. But the next time you see him standing in front of a full length mirror, appraising himself in general, and you see a bit of a puckering between his eyes, and a vague bit of muttering to himself; you can take our word for it . . . his suit doesn't please him! And then and there is the time to strike . . . and suggest that the next time he buys a suit he really have a hand in the matter. That he not just rush in and buy the nearest suit that looks as if it might fit, but rather, put himself in the hands of a capable tailor, who can analyze the idosyncrasies of his person which demand that his suit be tailored and cut somewhat differently from the suit of Mr. Smith who lives next door.

Send him down to a tailor like E. O. Bartels Company, which is at 35 Cornhill—a location that may not be in what you call the women's shopping district, but which is near the downtown business section. Bankers and brokers and all that sort of thing. And let him take his time about selecting the material for his next suit . . . after all, he'll probably have to wear it a long time! And let him realize that there are new styles, and that there is no reason in the world why every suit he owns should be the same . . . as some men we know seem to think. Bartels has unusual materials for those who like them, and of course all the conservative Bostonian materials. And their suits are tailored to meet the exacting demands of the most fastidious men. (And if you think men aren't fastidious, just watch a man sometime when he's having a suit fitted!) Just to give you an idea as to prices . . . they're really reasonable . . . sack suits range from $45 to $75. And incidentally, one of the best looking tweed overcoats we ever saw bore an E. O. Bartels Co. label!

♕ ♕ ♕

Shirt-stud Dresses For Women Now

It's fast getting to the point where men aren't the only ones who are bumping their heads under beds, chiffoniers and bathtubs! Because these shirt-stud dresses are quite the thing for women now. And no wonder . . . they lend themselves very nicely to many an occasion; from active to inactive sports, bridge-table to tea-table, and so on. Nan Westly, that fair-haired American designer, has designed a smart frock that features cuff links and studs, in which she has given particular attention to the way it fits . . . through the hips, bosom and shoulders. Made of Dupont acetate rayon, in many colors, it isn't limited to any one climate. You can wear it right now under your fur coat, just as nicely as you can wear it two weeks from now down south. Cabochon cut studs. In sizes 12 to 20, which means that you don't have to be slim and girlish to wear it . . . it's an all-round, all-American "Nan Westley" dress! For $19.95, at Slattery's.

♕ ♕ ♕

These Romantic Evening Gowns

Naturally only women with particularly lovely shoulders should go in for the terribly romantic evening gowns that are floating around these days without even a thin wisp of a shoulder strap . . . but if you have these requirements then the fashion is yours without a doubt. However, built as they are (a bit of boning, and sometimes elastic holds them up in place, just in case you're wondering!) they demand underthings that are as new as the style. C. Crawford Hoolidge can take care of you . . . with a Mme. Pois Directoire brassière. Not a shoulder strap in sight. Or out of sight either. Yet so perfected and fitted that it stays right in place without a murmur. Up with all the other bras . . . on the sixth floor. For one $5 bill.

♕ ♕ ♕

Valentine's Day Signs Appearing

P. S. Signs of Valentine's Day . . . and very good signs, too . . . are Lucien Lelong's fat little heart flacons of Mon Image, Opening Night and Indiscret perfume. All luxuriously ensconced in white satin. Except for the center bottle, which is tucked into a red satin heart, which has a gold arrow piercing it. And beautifully packaged in a heart-shaped box of deep ivory, red and gold. Five dollars at your favorite Lucien Lelong counter. Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

Craft Central School Is Offering 145 Different Courses This Year

What is reported in educational circles as a unique set of courses in handicrafts has become available with the opening this season of the Craft Center School, Boston. It sunny rooms above the Fellowcrafters premises, in Boylston Street, 145 different crafts are being taught.

While any one may arrange for as cursory a training as he pleases, the School is equipped for the intensive instruction which fits a student to teach a craft, and the staff includes such experts in their particular field as Mrs. Grace C. Reed, teacher of weaving, and Mrs. Beulah Sprague Bowers, instructor on modeling and metal work.

Miss Charlotte David Bone, the director, a graduate of the Pratt Institute, is well known locally for her pen and ink work, her book on block printing, and her many years' experience as a designer of silverware. Her silver was exhibited in the recent exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Special groups of people are served in a way which makes the school different from others. Crafts like bead work, weaving, celluloid engraving, net, embroidery, mastique and finger painting are emphasized in the list of those which may be carried on with only one hand. Courses for those handicapped with blindness include gimp work, card weaving, raffia, pottery and casting.

Groups of crafts for settlement house workers have been especially planned with the idea of minimum outlay. Recreational advisors are provided with classes planned for those having a limited space and supply of equipment, with perhaps the necessity of working out of doors. Courses for knitting shop instructors, for outfitters of gift shops, club circles, school teachers and even ministers are offered. There are also, among the evening courses, classes for husbands and wives who wish to work together in making objects for their homes.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:00	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go" music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30	"Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloist	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45	"Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	"Front Page Drama"
10:30	Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, songs	Manhatters: orchestra	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	Manhatters: orchestra	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Cincinnati Conservatory of Music concert, Frank Simon, conductor	4-H Club	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Texas Troubadors
11:15		Minute Men; vocal	"Tete-a-Tete"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30		"Our Barn"; children's program	"Music and American Youth"; concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45				U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	News Service	News; weather; Dance Review; stocks	Walter Kidder; organ; violinist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Address by Alfred M. Landon	National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; music by U. S. Marine Band	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	"The Goofs"; Del.		Lani McIntire's Orch	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45				Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Jack, Bill, Ray		News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Pianist		Marimba Melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	Saturday Discussion: network speakers	Piano soloist	Governor's luncheon to Commander Doherty
1:45	Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety		Dance Orchestra	
2:00	Madison Ensemble	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	Saturday Discussion: network speakers	Theater Club	Baseball Congress: speakers
2:15	Madison Ensemble			"Musical Journal"	"Cornhuskers"
2:30	Merrymakers: orch.	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers"
2:45	Merrymakers: orch.		"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Sport matinee	
3:00	Anne Leaf, organ	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	"Golden Melodies"; soloist; orchestra	"Palace of Varieties" from London, Eng.; BBC Variety Orch.; organ	Blue Strings
3:15	Anne Leaf, organ				Gems of Melody
3:30	World Waltzes	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra		Gems of Melody
3:45	World Waltzes		Bill Krenz's Orchestra		Sport reports
4:00	Between Bookends	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	Vocalists; orchestra	International House students' forum	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:15	Gertrude Lutz; J. Sturgess, songs		Vocalists; orchestra	Sport matinee	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30	Sturgess, songs	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, from Berlin	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45	Dunbar Quartet			Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00	Story of Industry	Metropolitan Opera: "Der Rosenkavalier"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15	Story of Industry		Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	Boston Hour	Hal Grayson's Orch.	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00	News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue"; music; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue		Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Nagel's Orchestra	Talk; Sportsmen's Show	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Ben Feld's Orch.	Nagel's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Sport results	Evening Serenade
7:00	Saturday Night Swing Session	Message of Israel	Variety program	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15		Message of Israel	Variety program	Dance Orchestra	Terry O'Toole's "Irish Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:30	Band concert; A. Pryor, guest cond.	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Pancho's Orchestra	
7:45		Jim's Question Bee	Sports commentator	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00	Columbia Workshop; dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; soloists; orchestra	N. E. Mayors' Dinner; speakers	"Jungle Jim"
8:15		Popular orchestra			"Melody Ensemble"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.; sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; soloist; orchestra	"Continental Review"; soloist; chorus	"Your Aces"; vocal
8:45		NBC Spelling Bee			"Your Aces"; vocal
9:00	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; Hoosier Hot Shots	Al Roth's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15	Serenade; soloists;		Al Roth's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30	popular orchestra		"American Portraits"; dramatic sketches	Johnny Long's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45				Johnny Long's Orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalists; quartet; guest soloist	National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra, Frank Tossanini, conductor	National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Wanamaker Mile	Millrose Games
10:15				Wanamaker Mile	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30				Johnny Messner's Orch.	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; Broadcasting			Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jack Brisner's Orch.	Joe Marbia's Orchestra
11:15	"Ounce 'er Fun"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Hockey report	Joe Marbia's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	President's Birthday
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	President's Birthday

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Foreign News Exchange.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Post's Gold," by David Ross; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key"; Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Rise Stevens, soprano.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), New Poetry Hour; A. M. Sullivan.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; talk; soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition; soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McGuity; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity"; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America"; historical drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harry Conn, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.

8:30 WAAB, 166th anniversary of Massachusetts' ratification of Constitution, from Faneuil Hall; speakers.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Jascha Heifetz, violinist; symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Ann Sothern in "Trinidad Dryad."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Interity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Raoul Nadeau, tenor; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; soloist; concert orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham and E. Y. Kaltenborn.

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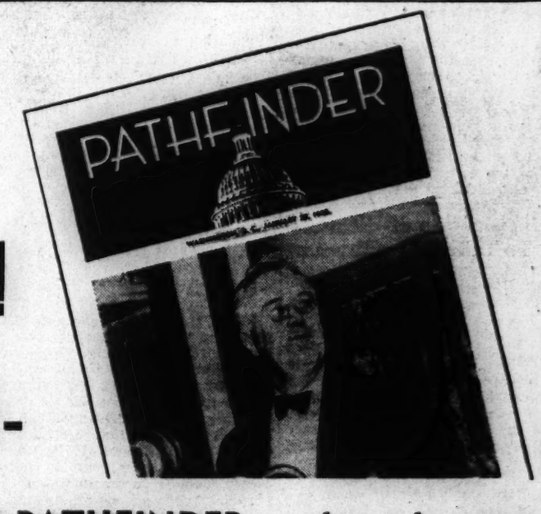

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'Used House' Buying Era Forecast

Opportunities seen for purchasers between now and next summer—Upswing in new building anticipated by warm weather.

The Real Estate Week

Between now and the anticipated up-swing in building next summer, co-operative banks look forward to a new era in used-house buying at bargains that may not be duplicated again in the next half-century.

With this tart reminder of the season's opportunities for families of moderate incomes to own their own houses, the Co-operative Bank League of Massachusetts pushed forward with plans for building a central clearing house for the mass sale of foreclosed properties. Behind this winter and early spring drive are the following propelling facts:

1. The pressure of "used houses" on the market in considerable volume represents not only a large accretion of temporarily frozen capital, but a restrictive influence on the construction of new houses and financing of other properties.

2. There are in Massachusetts thousands of houses, many of them fully re-conditioned, if not fully modernized, which are today available for a small down payment on terms as low as $20 to $40 a month.

3. There are also many prospective house owners with money in the bank and the desire to own a house, if they could find one priced low enough to be within their ability to pay and located within easy reach of their daily work.

Bringing Profits

On these conditions, the "used house" will assume the most prominent place it has held in the market for as long as old-time real estate agencies can remember. Far from being so-called "distress" properties, from the standpoint of rental incomes, many of the used houses are in good hands and bringing substantial profits to the institutions holding them.

But their management involves a burden upon the primary business of thrift-banking and home-financing. The banks would like to unload this burden to devote their efforts to the main banking essential of financing rather than renting. That is the chief reason why bargains will await the used house buyer during the next several months.

To go into the business of selling re-conditioned houses will require a wider range of location, choice and price listings than any one co-operative bank could expect to handle. Therefore, the Bank League has been studying means for establishing a consolidated, clearing house to build up a "Find-a-Home Bureau" having all the information required by prospective owners.

Those interested in buying would be directed quickly to just the institution they are looking for.

Change in Policy

The co-operative bank venture constitutes a sudden departure from programs of the last few years under which sales promotion has been confined almost exclusively to new construction. But the autumn recession in building brought a gradual shrinkage in demands for new houses, as indicated in the fact that many builders have had to carry last autumn's construction through the winter without buyers.

Realtors generally agree that prices bolstered by rising costs were responsible for discouraging many would-be buyers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Upswing in Building

While building holds stagnant in most parts of New England, preparations are under way by local real estate concerns to take full advantage of the anticipated upswing in building next summer.

With its Fairmount Heights development in Reading almost sold out, the Rodney W. Long Corporation now turns its attention to two promising new developments for summer exploitation, one in Squantum and the other at Point of Pines in Revere. The latter will be a low-cost home development while in Squantum, three connecting developments are ready for the prospective new owner in all price ranges.

Down on Cape Cod where an increase of 22 percent in real estate sales was reported last year as compared with 1934, no building boom is claimed or desired for 1938. But reports covering the last four years indicate that 1938 should show firmness in sales, rentals and hotel rates.

Reversal of Last Summer

Last year, building came in with a boom and petered out in a dribble. This year, Cape Cod agencies expect a reversal of that order.

The town of Norwood hopes to get in on the next building rise with the development of a planned community of nearly 1000 acres, designed to achieve economies through sound planning to fit homes into virgin territory without disturbing the natural setting and to provide smooth traffic flow with maximum safety for the population.

Already the pounding of hammers in the direction of Willett Pond signalizes a start on the Norwood community to be known as "Westover" where potential owners will find a development founded as a civic undertaking rather than a speculative boom.

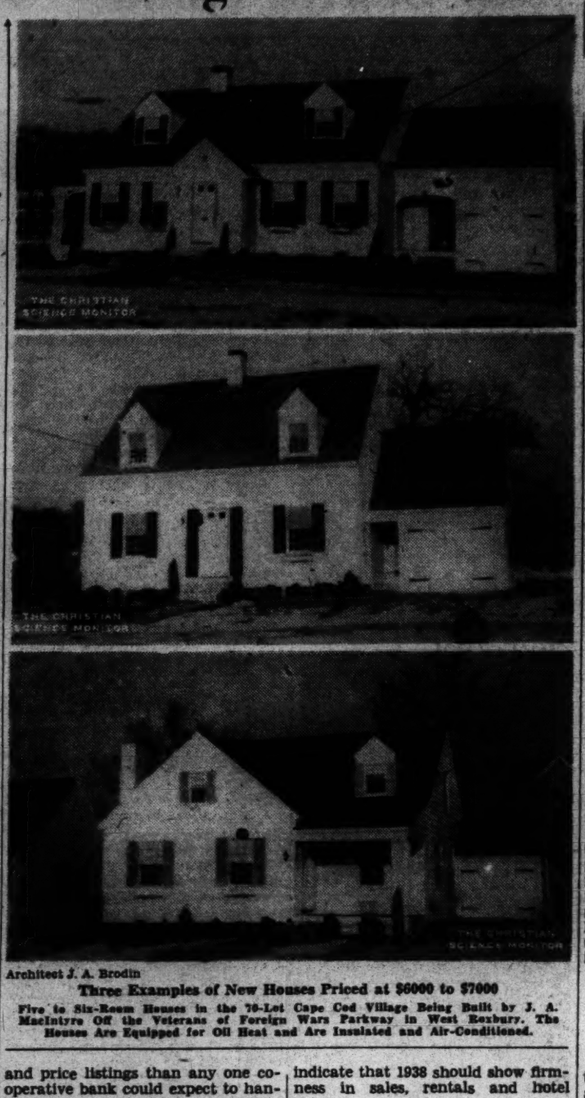
Encouraging Reports

Among the encouraging reports of present activity in the real estate market are those coming from Perry J. Crouse of Westwood, who has sold 15 small, moderate-cost houses since Thanksgiving, and the Winter Hill Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Somerville, which reports better than anticipated business for this season of the year.

In the past month, the Winter Hill Association unburdened itself of seven single and three two-family "used houses" at a total assessment of $44,975.

Plans for the development of a 70-home community in West Roxbury known as the "Cape Cod Village" have already been launched with the opening for public inspection of four houses, fully insulated, air-conditioned and garages, at prices ranging from $5950 to $6950. These colonial houses have five and six rooms with lots running from 5000 to 11,000 feet. The location is on the Veteran of Foreign Wars Parkway between Corey and La Grange Streets.

W. Clifford Harvey



Architect J. A. Brodin

Three Examples of New Houses Priced at $6000 to $7000

Five to Six-Room Houses in the 70-Lot Cape Cod Village Being Built by J. A. MacIntyre Off the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway in West Roxbury. The Houses Are Equipped for Oil Heat and Are Insulated and Air-Conditioned.

Tax Group Plans Action in Court On City Pay Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4—Plans are being made by the Worcester Taxpayers' Association to appeal to the courts to nullify the numerous pay rises granted to city employees by Worcester's "holdover Mayor," John S. Sullivan, during the past three weeks and to prevent him from making further unnecessary expenditures, pending a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on the Worcester election and recount proceedings.

At a meeting of the directors of the Association, a committee of three, including a lawyer, was named to ascertain how far the organization can proceed in preventing Mayor Sullivan from adding to the expense burden of his successor—or himself, in case the election is decided in his favor. It was announced that court action would be taken under a statute which allows any citizen to institute proceedings to compel adherence to the municipal finance laws.

The Association previously had charged that the Mayor, who is holding over in office until the Supreme Court decides whether he or his Republican opponent, William A. Bennett, was elected last November, had no right to grant pay rises on a wholesale scale and that Mayor Sullivan was motivated in this move by a desire to embarrass his successor.

The Association maintains that the increases granted are illegal under a State law, which says that a department can spend in any month, prior to the budget's adoption, only as much as the largest amount spent in any month of the preceding year "for a similar purpose." It claims that under this law the Mayor acted wrongfully in granting increases, and further, that he had no right to add new members to the Fire and Police Departments in the last three weeks.

Ward

(Continued from Page 9)

tour of the country with her sole supply of clothes the contents of an over-night bag!

Further, she says, politics has taught her "a fairer recognition of women's contribution to practically everything that is a benefit to humanity; an interchange of opinions with people whose ideas have stimulated her to better efforts; a sense of her relative unimportance as an individual and the necessity for team work." "A desire to continue to advance further social legislation" has given her "an opportunity to voice her protests against the election of the wrong kind of officeholder," and finally, has inspired her to the resolve "to make my small contribution to civic affairs so definitely helpful as to belie its very smallness."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 293 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m. WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m. WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1348kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days 1:30 p. m., WCAX, 1300kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m., WNBX, 1350kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.700mc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Rutland—Feb. 13-14, inc., 10 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Price Raised to 3 Cents By Westerly, R. I., Sun

WESTERLY, R. I., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Westerly Daily Sun will increase its price from 2 to 3 cents, effective next Sunday, affecting papers delivered by carriers and sold from newsstands. The Sun is one of the few papers publishing a Sunday afternoon edition.

Hospitality on Ice

Cold Toast 'Served" in Solid Ice in Honor of King Winter

Georges Barrel (Center), Swiss Consul at Boston, Surrounded by Snow Enthusiasts at the Frenienae Trail in Plymouth, N. H.

Nine Carnivals Due in Mountains

BULLETIN

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth Open Slope Region snow report: Good skiing over heavy base, cloudy now clearing, getting colder.

While the Weather Man continues to play pranks with his assortment of winds and snow reserve, winter sports centers scan the skies with hope and plan to go through with this week-end's program of nine major carnivals in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the 90-mile, three-day International Sled Dog Derby at Laconia, N. H., and the Eastern Amateur Ski Association's downhill championship ski race Sunday on Mt. Greylock's Thunderbolt trail at Adams, Mass.

Snow is forecast and the Boston and Maine has announced that it will send a "snow train" out Sunday, headed for Plymouth, Campton (for Waterville Valley), and North Woodstock and Lincoln in Franconia Notch. These locations reported open slope snow and expect trails to be negotiable if a few more inches fall before the week-end. Announcement will be made later on the other Sunday "snow trains," scheduled from Worcester and from North Shore points to the Eastern Slope Region and Crawford Notch. The Boston and Albany has canceled its Adams, Mass., trip because of insufficient snow.

Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, tops the list for college events and will have as guest skiers members of the Bavarian intercollegiate team now in New England. Other members of the German team, Fritz Dehmal, second in the 1935 world intercollegiate downhill, cross-country and jumping, and 1934-35 German intercollegiate champion in cross-country and jumping, and Xavier Kraisy, 1936 British downhill champion and Olympic reserve, will run against Dick Durrance, American ace, Dave Bradley, Dartmouth captain, Tom Mitchell, Australian slalom champion who is returning Dartmouth's Australian visit last summer, in a field of 51 top entries on icy Thunderbolt.

Sled Dogs Ready

Huskies were straining at the harness this noon for the first leg of the big annual international sled dog derby at Laconia which has attracted the best Canadian and American mushers and is to continue tomorrow and Sunday.

Members of the Laconia and the New England sled dog clubs have worked out a program that promises something every minute for the large gallery of spectators, with shorter races and special events from the start to the finish of each day's 30-mile leg in the main grind.

Tomorrow will be Governor's Day, and visiting members of the New England Conference of Mayors and of the New Hampshire Mayors' Club will be entertained at luncheon by Gov. Francis P. Murphy at the Laconia Tavern. Mayor J. Ahemar Raynault of Montreal is expected. The luncheon will take place after the Governor and the visitors have witnessed the start of the derby race and the New England Sled Dog club races.

Governor at Ski Tow

The dedication and official opening of the new chair-type ski tow at the Belknap recreation area in Gilford is also scheduled for tomorrow, with Governor Murphy taking the first ride to the top. A ski jumping exhibition by professionals is planned at that time.

Bill Cunningham, sports writer and radio commentator, will broadcast tonight from Laconia on the derby.

Thaw in Maine

An unusual mid-winter thaw has caused a temporary halt in winter sports activities in Maine, the State Development Commission at Augusta reported today. Skiing conditions were reported as "generally poor" throughout the State, but ice sports were enjoying great popularity.

At Rumford, the Maine State Championship Ski Meet will be held in connection with the annual Rumford Winter Carnival Feb. 5 and 6, under the direction of the Chisholm Skiing and Outing Club. This is the only meet in Maine this year sanctioned by the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association and is expected to attract some of the best skiers in the East as contestants. Rumford is the site of the 60-meter jump on which the 1935 Eastern Championship was held.

Carnivals in N. H.

New Hampshire carnivals, scheduled for the week end include: the University of New Hampshire Carnival at Durham, N. H.; Tilton School; Pembroke Academy at Hooksett; Monroe, Peterborough tomorrow and Sunday; Monroe, today and tomorrow; a Ski Day at Littleton tomorrow; Lisbon, Saturday, and Concord.

The Williams College intercollegiate ski meet has been canceled, but the other carnival events will stand.

Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, which held its first carnival in 1909, has scheduled a triangular meet with Cushing, Deerfield and Kimball Union Academies for tomorrow afternoon.

The third of the "accumulated slalom series" in the Newfound region is to be held at the Proctor Ski School slope in Bristol, N. H., at 3:30 p. m. Sunday. The races, which are open to all skiers whether registered or not, are to be run every Sunday till the end of the season. Prizes will be awarded in both the men's and women's divisions for the best accumulated times of four events. Newcomers are informed that there is still time to enter.

Bavarians to Compete

Next week end, on Feb. 13, the Town of Plymouth, N. H., and the Pemigewasset Hotel, have jointly arranged a program guaranteed to draw a gallery. The Plymouth Swiss Ski School, directed by Wendelin O. Hilty, is sponsoring and directing a morning cross-country race starting at Mt. Pero and ending at the "ski-haus" on Frontenac slope, and an afternoon slalom on Huckins Hill, in competition with members of the Bavarian Intercollegiate Ski Team.

Following the award of prizes by the hotel and the club, the members of the German team will illustrate their prowess in another line—the singing of German ski songs and yodeling.

Members of the Dartmouth and Yale ski teams have already accepted an invitation to run against the German visitors in an entry list which is expected to increase as rapidly as the gallery anticipated to witness a superlative exhibition of European technique.

Move for Racing Vote Gains in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

increasingly hesitant about working for repeal of the law because of the revenue derived from racing and because of the many jobs at the track available for distribution to political appointees.

Business concerns and civic organizations aligned themselves with leaders of the ministry in the campaign to end racing that has grown steadily since 1934. While hotels, restaurants and filling stations reported improved business during the racing season, department stores, theaters, and most other business establishments found their trade was curtailed.

Not in years has the State been faced with an issue that has aroused such widespread public interest.

A fight is raging, meanwhile, within the Narragansett Racing Association. Stockholders meet next Wednesday to decide whether Mr. O'Hara shall be retained as an officer or dismissed. Governor Quinn has declared repeatedly he will not permit racing at the track as long as Mr. O'Hara is in charge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dull Sessions

Dull sessions were the rule in both State Senate and House during the week. The Senate was in session last week only 55 minutes; the House for 1 hour 34 minutes.

One of the more far-reaching bills introduced would require State licensing of all automobile dealers and distributors. It also would set up a commission in the State Division of Banking and Insurance to regulate sales and financing arrangements of the automobile business in Rhode Island.

The proposal to make Columbus Day a legal holiday, a perennial bill that has been turned down repeatedly in the Legislature and once at a general election, popped up once more. The new measure is sponsored by Senator Samuel Scalera and Representative Michael B. Messore, both Providence Democrats. Italian - American organizations have advocated the Columbus Day legal holiday for years.

A bill introduced in the House would place a new curb on the liquor business. It provides that licenses for saloons or restaurants selling liquors would be limited to one for each 1000 of population in each city or town.

♦ ♦ ♦

For Direct Primary

On two fronts steps were taken during the week to improve political affairs in the State. Several members of the Legislature are drafting a measure to provide for a direct primary law as a substitute for the present caucus laws. The Rhode Island League of Women Voters has advocated the primary law for years, and Governor Quinn, in his message to the Legislature last month, recommended that such a proposal be acted upon. At every legislative session in recent years a primary law bill has been introduced, but the proposals have never gone beyond the committee stage.

The second move for reform was taken by Governor Quinn. He called upon the Legislature to study a civil service system for the State, another proposal that has been raised repeatedly in other years but has never gone beyond the committee stage in the Legislature.

"The simpler the bill is," the Governor said in a radio address, "the less it will cost to operate and the more effective it will be."

Criticizing the patronage system of distributing jobs, Governor Quinn declared it was time for the State to shelve politics and adopt a non-partisan attitude to this reform. Fundamentally, he said, the goal should be to obtain the best possible employees for the State and extend to them a measure of security they lack under the patronage system. He called for public hearings on the matter and a close scrutiny of the workings of civil service systems in other states.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tercentenary

Three hundred years ago, a group of pioneers formed a colony on the east side of Narragansett Bay. The community later became Portsmouth, R. I. Portsmouth now is planning for its tercentenary celebration this summer. Former State Senator William H. Vanderbilt is chairman of the celebration committee.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rhode Island began distributing unemployment insurance checks this week. Workers who were employed last year, contributed to the fund and are now jobless, are eligible. An official of the State Unemployment Compensation Board estimated that 17,500 checks were given out this week, and that in future weeks the number of disbursements might increase.

Governor Quinn gave out the first two checks in a ceremony at the State House. Payments are from $7.50 to $15 a week, and will continue for a maximum of 20 weeks for each individual.

Meanwhile, Rhode Island's quota of WPA workers was increased by 1,800 for February. Farrell D. Coyle, State WPA Administrator, announced that he had recived an order from Washington to increase his roll to 14,800 for this month.

Bobsled Conditions Reported 'Good' For Lake Placid Races

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—Conservation Department officials described the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic bobsled run at Lake Placid today as "in the best of condition" for the racing Sunday of the Adirondack four-man bobsled championships.

The race will be over the mile course for the perpetual challenge trophy donated by Samuel H. Packer, President of the Lake Placid Club and an ardent bobsled enthusiast.

The department said snow trains over the week end were expected to give Lake Placid its largest number of visitors since the Christmas holidays. Public riding on the Olympic bobsled run will be permitted today and Saturday.

Ideals of Early Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

House, housed the first legislature in Vermont's history, and several succeeding ones, as well as the convention which in 1791 ratified the Constitution of the United States. Here were held meetings of thanksgiving as the settlers returned from the capture of Ticonderoga and the Battle of Bennington. After the last-mentioned engagement, the building served briefly as a detention camp for Hessians captured as a result of the victory. The old structure witnessed in addition the return and thanksgiving of those Vermonters who assisted in the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, called by historians the turning point in the War for Independence.

Many other memories are associated with the Old First Church. Across the churchyard stood Ethan Allen's house; and in the quaint yard itself are memorials to 75 Revolutionary soldiers, the author of Vermont's Declaration of Independence, five Governors, "Parson" Dewey, first minister of the church and ancestor of two famous Vermonters of that name, one an admiral and one an educator.

During the restoration of the church an interesting discovery was made. One day as the carpenters were removing some partition boards, a piece of yellowed paper fell to the floor. It was found to carry a penciled inscription written apparently during the period of unfortunate alteration which the church underwent at that time. It was dated June 1, 1865, and read:

"National Fast Day—on account of the death of A. Lincoln, President of the United States. These are great days for the nation. Slavery dead—this glorious nation saved by the hands of our noble army and navy—wise and patriotic leaders—and chiefly by the hand of God who leads us. May future generations prize a nation which has cost so much . . (Signed) Willard Hodgkins, Hudson Smith—Chief workmen on the upstairs."

The interior of the church is justly famed and compares favorably with the best English churches of that size and period. Today, as it stands in a cluster of Colonial houses, the exterior is doubtless more beautiful than it was in the first year after its completion. Trees which were then planted have grown up around it to print leafy pattern of light and shade on its dazzling white walls in summer and flank it in fall in masses of flaming maples.

Hospitality on Ice

Cold Toast 'Served" in Solid Ice in Honor of King Winter

Georges Barrel (Center), Swiss Consul at Boston, Surrounded by Snow Enthusiasts at the Frenienae Trail in Plymouth, N. H.

New Hampshire Has Exhibit At Sportsmen Show

Square-tails, rainbow trout, lake trout and salmon, from New Hampshire—thoroughly at home in a pool and stream resembling an inlet of the First Connecticut Lake—are basking on these February days in the artificial sunlight of Mechanics Hall and exchanging glances with workmen putting the finishing touches on the Sportsmen's Show, which opens tomorrow.

They are part of the 80-foot exhibit prepared for the Boston and New York shows by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.

Overlooking the watery accommodation for the visiting fish is an inviting cabin, and behind the transplanted piece of forest is new scenery designed and built by the New Hampshire State Highway Department's shop in Concord under the direction of Ben C. Mason.

Topsy and Simon Legree, two deer addicted to jumping through hoops, will make their Boston debut in this New Hampshire exhibit. They are well known to visitors to the north part of the State, where they have been seen in past seasons across the road from Frank W. Baldwin's general store in Pittsburgh.

"Reggie" Evans of Warren and "Slim" Baker of Bristol, with other New Hampshire wardens will be on hand beside the babbling brook to answer inquiries about the vacation possibilities of their State.

They are specially prepared to explain its elaborate system of hatching trout and salmon eggs and of restocking the streams and lakes.

The report of the work already accomplished under this plan is available to visitors at the booth.

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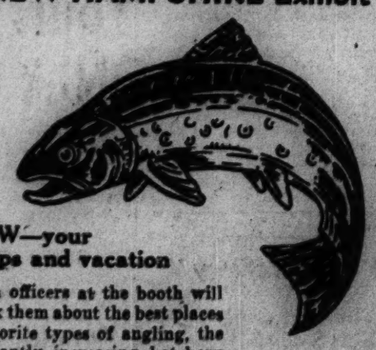
Good food—good company—and comfort indoors.
WATERVILLE INN
David S. Austin, 2nd, Lessee

SNOW TRAIN
PLYMOUTH
CAMPTON
NO. WOODSTOCK, N. H.
Sunday, Feb. 6
Scenic Snow Cruise
FRANCONIA NOTCH and LINCOLN, N. H.
B-M
NEXT SUNDAY FEBRUARY 6
$2.75 Round Trip
Lv. Boston, Mass ..... 8:30 A. M.
Lv. Winchester, Mass. . 8:42 A. M.
Rt. Lv. Lincoln, N. H. . 5:15 P. M.
Rt. Lv. Campton ..... 5:55 P. M.
DINING CAR SERVICE
Equipment and Sports Clothing for rent in Sports Car.
BOSTON AND MAINE

See the NEW HAMPSHIRE Exhibit
at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show
MECHANICS BUILDING
Feb. 5 to 12

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Conservation officers at the booth will help you. Ask them about the best places for your favorite types of angling, the state's constantly increasing hatchery work, the scientific methods of planting, best routes and distances.
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Valuable Research Book of National League Out—Local Sextet Ready to Go Again

National League Green Book Now Ready for Fans

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bill Brandt's National League Green Book is ready again. The former New York baseball writer, now in charge of the senior circuit service bureau under President Ford Frick, spends most of the off-season gathering information for this helpful booklet which is invaluable to those who pen the diamond profession.

The latest edition is unique in that it is put together in loose-leaf fashion. As usual, it contains brief histories of all rookies coming up for trials in the National League in 1938, as well as the club roster of each circuit member. Some of the roster lists are unofficial, but no doubt accurate.

Also included is a complete list of National League managers from 1876 to the present day, which reveals that the Bees have employed 22 field generals from Harry Wright to Casey Stengel. The Cardinals have changed pilots 29 times, shifting on six occasions during the campaign of 1895. The list does not exclude those leaders on clubs that have since dropped out of the older league.

Won and lost records of all inter-club competition from 1900 on show the Giants at the head of the standing with a .580 percentage. The New Yorkers have managed 3310 victories and 2397 defeats. Next in rank are the Cubs, Pirates and Cardinals, with the Bees at the bottom. Added to this feature are tables showing the inter-club records of each team by separate years.

Other interesting data include the ancestral derivations of players; National League pitchers' lifetime records against each opposing club; the 100-homer-hitting club; the 1000-base-hit department; those men who have batted in 500 or more runs; the leading base stealers; a 1937 record of home runs by parks, and many more innovations. A few copies are available to fans if they write at once to Bill Brandt, National Baseball League headquarters, New York City.

♪ ♪ ♪

Secretary John Quinn announced this morning that Eddie Mayo, third baseman, and William Ford, rookie pitcher from Zanesville, have signed 1938 contracts with the Bees. Ford is a former Penn State athlete and made the southern trip last spring.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those Red Sox and Bees who came here for the second annual baseball writers' dinner Wednesday night have left, with one exception, for their homes. Casey Stengel, the manager, will remain in the club until the initial squad leaves for Bradenton on Feb. 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, the first workout for the batterymen is scheduled at Bradenton exactly three weeks from today. Also among this pioneering group at the club's new spring training base will be several young infielders and outfielders, including Elbie Fletcher and Joe Walsh, a pair of local youngsters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Evans, after visiting Clarksdale, Miss., and Moultrie, Ga., to straighten out Red Sox farm system business there, will drive to Sarasota within the next two weeks and check the condition of the training field. The Sox pitchers and catchers are scheduled to report at the Sarasota Terrace, March 2.

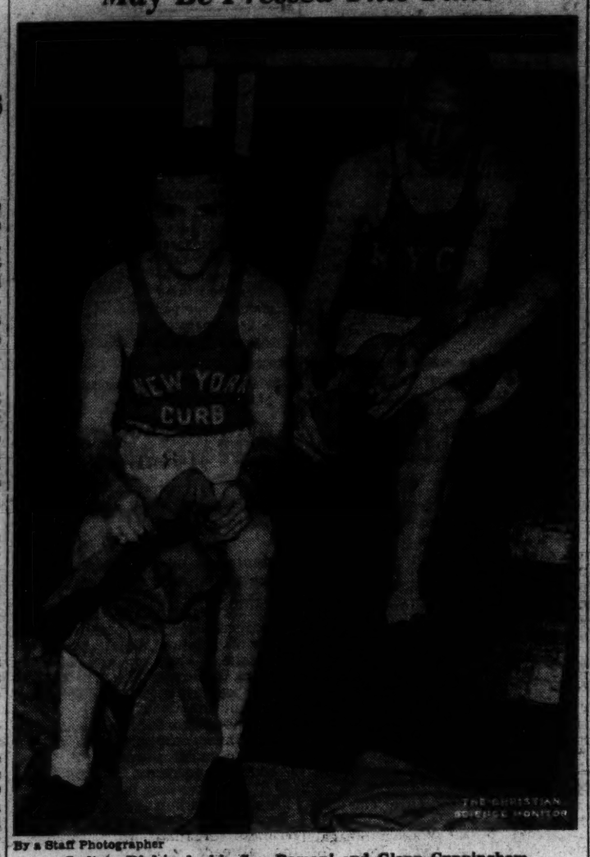
♪ ♪ ♪

On his arrival here Tuesday, Manager Joe Cronin said that only batterymen will be allowed to don uniforms March 2. Last spring almost the entire squad reported early, forcing pitchers to hurry their arms into condition to satisfy the hungry batters.

♪ ♪ ♪

The signed contracts of Emerson Dickman and Dick Midkiff, young Red Sox pitchers from Little Rock, reached Fenway Park yesterday. At practically the same time, the Bees received the accepted papers of Outfielder Jim Southern and Pitcher John Niggeling. Southern spent 1937 with Zanesville. Niggeling was purchased outright from Newark.

May Be Pressed This Time



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Archie San Romani and Glenn Cunningham

In this picture the two great milers hardly look as if they had had a workout, although they were snapped following the Prout Memorial Games mile run last Saturday night. Tomorrow night in the Millrose Games, Don Lash promises to really make them run.

Mile, Two-Mile May Be Eclipsed By Other Events

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The sprints and hurdles, races more or less overshadowed in the last five years by a horde of great milers and two-milers, will come into their own at the 31st Millrose Games, Saturday night.

The luminaries of middle-distance running will be on hand of course. Don Lash will try for a double in the two-mile and the Wanamaker Mile. He faces the peerless miler, Glenn Cunningham, and his chief competitors, Archie San Romani and Gene Venzke, in the latter, and such worthies as Floyd Lochner, Joe McCluskey, and Tommy Deckhard in the former.

But, although 21 Olympic, national A. A. U. and National Collegiate champions are in the entry list, for all-around class the sprints and hurdles are tops.

Three national champions and a 1936 Olympian head the entry for the 60-yard dash. They are Ben Johnson, Columbia captain, national A. A. U. 60-meter indoor, N. C. A. A. 220 outdoor and I. C. 4-A. indoor and outdoor champion; Perrin Walker, New York A. C., national senior 100-meter champion; Allan Tolmich, of Wayne University, national junior 100-meter champion, and Marty Glickman, of Syracuse, a member of the 1936 Olympic team.

Despite the class of this quarter, it faces serious opposition. There is Eulace Peacock, former Temple ace, and Jesse Owens, formost challenger in the latter's heyday for one. Bob Rodenkirchen of the New York A. C., Eastern Burlingame, of Yale, and Eddie O'Sullivan, the national junior 200-meter champion, also are competing.

An Olympic champion, Spec Towns, of Georgia, tops the 60-yard high hurdles field. He faces such notable timber toppers as Tolmich, the National A. A. U. outdoor champion; Jack Donovan, Dartmouth, the I. C. 4-A indoor and outdoor champion, and Sam Allen of Bristow, Okla., National A. A. U. indoor champion.

This remarkable group of sprinters and hurdlers should produce, if not new records, enough competition to steal some of the attention and applause that has been the mile and two miles' reward in recent meets.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Irl 'Tubbs signed as head football coach at Iowa; Ace Parker, all-America halfback, signs for baseball trial with Athletics.

Three Years Ago

Joe Medwick joins Dizzy Dean on St. Louis Cardinals' holdout list, asking $10,000.

Five Years Ago

Amos Alonzo Stagg signed to coach football at College of Pacific starting with 1933 season.

Harvard Athletes To Resume Action After Long Layoff

Harvard athletic teams will begin to resume competition this week end after the quiet interval occasioned by mid-year examinations. Eight teams will be in action tomorrow, the most important of the engagements those for the varsity hockey and swimming teams.

The varsity hockey team will meet the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York at the Boston Arena at 8:30 endeavoring at that time to avenge a 6-3 defeat administered by St. Nicks at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Dec. 29 while Harvard was on a Christmas recess trip.

The varsity swimming team will meet the Providence Boys' Club at 3:15 p. m. at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. The meet will be the last for Harvard before it opens its league home competition, Feb. 12.

Some members of the varsity track team are to compete in the Millrose Games in New York tomorrow and in that meet a Harvard relay team composed of Hobart Lerner, Al Hanlon, Tudor Richards, and Jim Lightbody are to race against Yale and Princeton relay teams. The varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet Springfield at Springfield.

The freshman basketball team will play Milton Academy at Milton and the freshman fencing team will meet Exeter in the fencing room at the Indoor Building at 3 p. m. The varsity polo team will play Danvers at the Commonwealth Armory.

Nebraska Mentor To Find Material

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4 (AP)—Maj. Biff Jones' newest lieutenant—Glenn Presnell—will have no end of material for a backfield among the University of Nebraska's 1938 football candidates. And Presnell, whom Jones announced yesterday as the man to direct the scoring department, should be able to use it to best advantage.

The new backfield coach was an All-America quarterback when he played for Nebraska. After that he starred with the Detroit Lions professional team and helped Dutch Clark run it.

When Presnell returns here next month to start spring training, he should find enough good prospects for three backfields, among them four holdovers from the 1937 Big Six championship team.

They are Bill Callihan, fullback; Marvin Plock, 150-pound ace halfback; Thurston Phelps, sharpshooting passer and field general, and Jack Dodd, speedy, halfback who scored on three 65-yard runs last season.

Among the freshmen, Presnell will have such top-notch prep aces to work with as Edsel Wibbels of Wolbach; Vike Francis, brother of Sam; Harry Hopp, brilliant 165-pounder from Hastings; Bus Knight, passer, punter and field general; and Herman Rohrig, who would have been first-string fullback last year except for a troublesome scholastic hurdle.

N. E. College Results

Basketball
St. Anselm 44, Bates 31.
New Hampshire 44, Tufts 30.

Baseball Stars Say Golf Helps Work at Plate

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Driving a white pellet down the fairway may not enable a batter to slam a baseball out of a big league park, but diamond stars wintering in Florida believe playing golf will help fatten the old batting average.

Take Paul Waner, former southpaw links champion who already has played in at least three tournaments while waiting for the spring training season to roll around. He is convinced the ancient Scottish game has improved his batting.

"I don't get to play in the baseball season—it's a $100 fine if you do—but I think it aids instead of injures a batter," declared the Pittsburgh Pirate outfielder.

"Rhythm in swinging is the secret of both golf and baseball, and golf has helped me tremendously," he explained.

Lloyd, Paul's younger brother, shared the opinion and said he noticed a big difference last spring after spending his first winter on Florida courses.

Over at near-by Lakeland, Gerald Walker, Chicago White Sox outfielder, often plays 36 holes a day and a few days ago made three rounds, two of them in par or better.

"Golf doesn't harm your batting eye in any way and the walking helps your legs a lot," observed Walker as he paused before blasting another shot down the fairway.

Jo Jo White, Detroit outfielder who shoots a golf game in the nineties, plays chiefly for the exercise.

"I can't say that golf helps my batting eye—I wish I could find something that would—but it certainly doesn't hurt it any," declared the fleet baserunner.

Billy Rogell, veteran shortstop of the Tigers, finds it sharpens his batting eye.

"Of course the swings are different, but there are two important points that are the same in hitting a golf ball and a baseball—first keep your eye on the ball and second, don't move your head while you're swinging," he said.

Wes Ferrell, Washington Senator hurler who is known as a good hitting pitcher, likewise thinks his work on the links contributes to his success at the plate.

Patty Berg in Miami Final

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Patty Berg disposed of one threat to her winter golfing supremacy yesterday—young Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta—only to meet another formidable challenger in today's Miami Biltmore women's finals. The Minneapolis girl outsteadied Miss Kirby to win, 4 and 3, while Jane Cothran Jameson of West Palm Beach, Fla., forged to the top of the other bracket with an equally splendid brand of golf.

Mrs. Vare Beats Miss Wall

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia defeated Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, 3 and 2 in the finals of the Belleair women's golf tournament.

Bruins Back at Full Strength Again After Month of Trials

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is now more than a month since the Bruins have had a full squad available for a hockey game. Tomorrow night in Toronto the team will muster its full strength to battle the Maple Leafs. Ray Getliffe, ailing left winger, is ready to resume his post on the Cowley line, although he is short on condition.

With Getliffe back, Gorden Pettinger will return to centering the third line and Cooney Weiland, team captain, will occupy his role as utility forward. Getliffe lost some 12 pounds during his forced layoff and may need a game or two to acquire mid-season value.

This return to full strength by the Bruins should make a great difference in the team rating, so far as the coming play-offs are concerned. Most critics and other team managers in the league lean toward the Rangers to win the Stanley Cup. During the past month, however, without full strength, the Bruins have matched the New Yorkers' stride for stride.

If the locals are that good being a man short, it is not stressing the imagination to believe that they will be so much better when Getliffe really is under way again. Getliffe was a pretty good scorer and backchecker at the time he was forced out of action and he should make up the difference on some of these close one-and-two-goal games.

Manager Ross claims the team, as a whole, is perfectly conditioned today. He believes they need very little practice at present and contends that the heavy week-end schedules of late, have provided all the real practice necessary. It was because of this that he permitted many of the Ontario boys to go home for a few days this week. They report tonight at Toronto for a half-hour workout.

Hockey Dribbling

Capacity house at Toronto tomorrow night . . . The Leafs have not beaten the Bruins this season and this is their last chance in the regular schedule to do it in Toronto . . . It seems like their best chance too, because the team is primed by virtue of two fast games with Canadiens this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

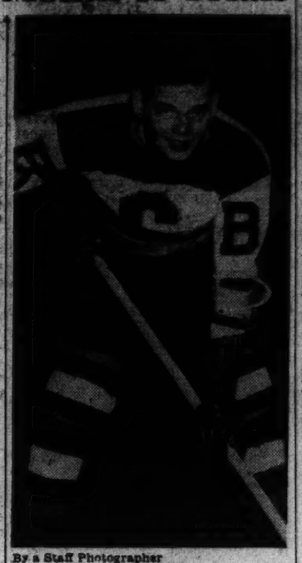
Poor old Americans are definitely in a down-grade slump . . . They not only lost to Detroit last night, but they lost by a score of 6-1 . . . The Red Wings are beginning to assume some authority and are commanding a new respect . . . Chicago lost valuable ground in its race against Detroit for a play-off position . . . While the Wings were beating Amerks last night the Hawks dropped a 4-2 decision to Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Maroons are showing signs of coming out of an all-season slump along with the Red Wings . . . They, too, may make the play-offs if the Amerks continue to flounder . . . Toronto fans were well pleased with the victory of the Leafs over Canadiens, 3-0, last night . . . The Smythe team revealed new defensive qualities with the forwards backchecking for a change, thereby giving the defense a much-needed lift and permitting Turk Broda to look as a goalie should look.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins play Toronto tomorrow night and then hop over to Chicago for a Sunday night game, returning to Boston late Monday night . . . Chicago Black Hawks will have two new men when they invade here Tuesday, having bought Jack Shill from Americans and Bert Connolly from Springfield, both men are left wingers . . . Rangers have rested since Tuesday and await the arrival of Toronto for a Sunday night game in New York . . . The Leafs played Tuesday and last night and again go into action tomorrow night and Sunday night.



By a Staff Photographer

Ray Getliffe, Left Wing

Leading Pros On Sacramento Course

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP)—Most of the country's leading professionals were listed among the 100 or more golf masters who tramped the rain-soaked municipal links today in the first round of the 72-hole, $3,000 Sacramento open.

It's the fifth tournament on the annual winter swing for the touring pros, who will go from here to San Francisco for the $5,000 National match play tournament.

The play will be 18 holes today and 18 tomorrow, with the 60 low pros and 10 low amateurs remaining for Sunday's 36-hole finals.

The 72-par course is nearly 1,000 yards longer than the Sequoyah layout where the Oakland open was held. With the turf soggy, there was little likelihood any of the shotmakers could approach the winning 273, 15 under par, made last year by Ed Dudley, who will not defend his title.

The course was lengthened to favor such long drivers as Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa., Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Lawson Little, San Francisco, the former amateur king.

Olympics Ready For Valleyfield; Close Game Seen

Another one of those fast and hard-checking Canadian amateur hockey teams, Valleyfield from suburban Montreal, will be in town over the week end, scheduled to meet the Boston Olympics Sunday afternoon at the Boston Arena in a Quebec Provincial Senior league game.

The local club is especially anxious to meet this Valleyfield six and atone for the 3-to-2 defeat handed to them last week on the latter's rink. Reports from Valleyfield after last week's game were that it was one of the fastest and most exciting contests played there this season.

While the Olympics had to return home on the short end of the score, Coach Hago Harrington is of the opinion that his team is fully as good as that of Valleyfield. "The game could have gone either way," Harrington said, "and toward the last of the final period we were growing stronger all the time. If we could have had a few more minutes I'm sure we could have tied the score and gone on to win in the overtime."

The Valleyfield Braves have a secure hold on second place in the league standing. Last Wednesday night they dropped a close game to the league leaders, Sherbrooke, 4 to 3.

The team that the Braves will play against the Olympics Sunday afternoon will be a well-balanced outfit. Not only is the visitors' starting team one of the best in the league, but their replacements are equally as strong.

When the Hamel-Goulet-Lilly line takes its periodic rest a husky second offensive in the persons of Ralph Boyer, Rollie Reeves, and Paul Louderville can step in and carry on with just as much power and weight as their predecessors.

Reeves, 182-pound center, needs no introduction to Boston fans. He used to do some centering in pro hockey before going to Valleyfield after reinstatement as an amateur. Boyer, right winger, is the only Valleyfield boy playing for the Braves at the present time. He is a newcomer to the senior ranks this year, but to date has proved himself well able to stand up under the fast competition. Louderville, on the other wing, played in England last winter with the Southampton Vikings.

For replacements Manager Emilo Perron has Art Deschamps and Dennie Denawd. Both these boys have had plenty of hockey experience.

Theo Hamel, the first-string center, is one of the highest scorers in the league. He had nine assists and nine goals for a total of 18 points, and was tied with LaForest of Sherbrooke for high-scoring honors before the Boston game last week. He came through with one goal and an assist to bring his total to an even 20 in the Olympic tilt and is leading the league at present.

Kovacs Eliminates Grant

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Frank Kovacs, an up-and-coming youngster from Oakland, Calif., knocked Bitsy Grant out of the Surf Club tennis tournament yesterday, apparently paving the way for another easy victory by Bobby Riggs. Kovacs trimmed Grant, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, while Riggs galloped into the semifinals with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla. Riggs plays Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., who advanced with a 7—5, 4—6, 6—0 triumph over seventh-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Miami.

Reds Release Bill Hallahan

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced last night the outright release of Bill Hallahan, pitcher for the Reds since mid-season of 1936. Hallahan was formerly with the St. Louis Cardinals. He started with Syracuse of the International League in 1924. He is 34, and reputedly one of the wealthiest men in baseball. The Reds also announced signing of Outfielder Lee Gamble, who came up from Macon, Ga., last year.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	4	5	64	50	42
Rangers	17	5	9	92	58	39
Chicago	15	5	10	80	79	35
Detroit	7	8	13	63	84	22

Canadian Division

Toronto	15	7	8	89	84	37
Canadiens	13	7	11	90	81	33
Americans	10	8	12	83	94	28
Montreal	10	6	14	83	79	26

Results Feb. 3
Toronto 3, Canadiens 0.
Detroit 6, Americans 1.
Montreal 4, Chicago 2.

Four Husky Teams to Take Part In Carnival at New Hampshire

Rain and melting snows have not dampened the sports ardor of Northeastern and the University of New Hampshire athletes in their preparations for carrying on the Wildcats annual winter carnival at Durham tomorrow.

Four Husky teams, including varsity and freshmen, will participate in the carnival. The varsity hockey and basketball teams will meet, while the freshman teams in both sports also will compete.

The varsity hockey teams will play a New England Intercollegiate League game. The Huskies, still much in need of practice, dropped a close 7-to-6 decision to Brown last night at the Boston Arena. The Bruins took an early lead and never were headed, although Northeastern came close to tying the score several times.

The revamped varsity hoop team looked fairly good when it resumed against Brown last Wednesday night. The sensational work of the Brown sophomore, Larry Platt, kept the Huskies from winning, but Coach Jimmy Dunn was satisfied with the new line-up, which has Vin Labowics at center, Tom Gleason and Capt. Frank Meehan at forwards, and Stan Rogers and Lou Smith at guards.

Because of losing three key men, Coach Dunn has been forced to shift his team around in an attempt to find another working combination. In his present starting five he not only has speed, but plenty of height for around the basket.

Lou Smith, star center on Al McCoy's freshman team a year ago, is well over six feet. Also Frank Meehan reaches high into the stratosphere. Smith, who started his court career at Northeastern as a center, has been moved to a guard post and has fitted in exceptionally well. Meehan has been shifted from his center position to a forward. With these boys fast becoming used to each other's style of play, Northeastern should vault back into the winning columns within a very short time.

With these teams busy at New Hampshire the Huskies will send their relay team to New York to compete in the Millrose meet and odd enough, they have drawn New Hampshire as their opponent.

Lou Smith, Berwick, Pa.

In the other hockey game played at the Arena last night Boston College had a romp over St. Anselm, 9 to 0.

Around the Hub

Sonja Henie, recently termed the Golden Girl of Norway, skated before another capacity house at the Boston Garden last night. More than 15,000 jammed the North Station arena to watch the blonde star glide through her colorful routines. It would be news, indeed, if the young motion picture beauty performed before even a few empty seats.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sonja's routine is not spectacular, but completely captivates the audience with its graceful perfection and rhythm. Hollywood has taught her so well that her acting is also perfection and apparent with each hand and body movement on the ice. Hard work and unceasing practice has made this modest country girl the most popular female personality in the history of sport.

♪ ♪ ♪

A much improved track at the Boston Garden may help Indiana's sensational Don Lash to a new world record in the Billings Two Mile one week from tomorrow at the forty-ninth annual B. A. A. Games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charley Beetham, former Ohio State ace, has filed his entry blank and would like to run both the Hollis 600 and the Lapham 1000. In 1936 wearing Buckeye colors, Charley won the Big Ten indoor and outdoor half-mile titles, the National Collegiate 800-meter championship and finished with a 1m. 50.3s. 800 meters at the Princeton meet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Glenn Cunningham, America's outstanding miler, will go after a second leg on the Hunter Mile trophy as one of the feature attractions on the B. A. A. program. The one-time Kansas flyer won easily in the recent Prout Memorial Games on the Garden boards.

♪ ♪ ♪

Challenger Welker Cochran of San Francisco held a slight lead over Champion Jake Schaefer, pride of Chicago, in their 3600-point 18.2 balkline billiards title match at the Twentieth Century rooms. As the tourney continued today, the former had scored 2400 to Schaefer's 2339.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth's lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing is threatened tomorrow night in Philadelphia, where the Big Green varsity meets the in-and-out Pennsylvania boys. The Hanover outfit has annexed four straight victories in league competition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rhode Island State's weight-tossing star, Irv Folwartshny, will defend his 35-pound title in the national A. A. U. indoor track and field championship at Madison Square Garden Feb. 26. Rhode Island also will have entries in the 600 or 1000-meter runs, and the pole vault.

Federal Court Adjourns To Golf Course for Fun

MACON, Ga., Feb. 4 (AP)—Three members of a unique golf foresome returned to Federal Court today to finish the matter of Bobby Jones' suit against the Government for some $53,000 rebate on income taxes. The three were:

Bobby Jones, the golfing plaintiff.

Federal Judge Bascom Deaver, who is hearing the case.

Mills Kitchens, special assistant to the United States Attorney General representing the Government.

The fourth player was a Macon man widely known as "Uncle Joe" Neel.

Following yesterday's opening testimony given by Jones and his father, Robert P. Jones, the court practically adjourned to the golf course for the afternoon. Scores were not announced.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	6	11	63	51	34
Philadelphia	16	1	13	87	68	33
New Haven	8	4	20	59	81	20
Springfield	7	5	17	62	82	19

Western Division

Cleveland	16	6	8	70	69	38
Pittsburgh	14	6	9	60	61	34
Syracuse	14	4	11	91	79	32

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 4, Wichita 1.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 1.

Great Britain's Tennis Forces Face Struggle

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Great Britain's tennis forces, two years ago the all conquering holders of the Davis Cup, face a stern fight this year if they are to get into the challenge round against the United States.

Germany's strong team, the United States' most effective opponents last year, and France and Czechoslovakia, the latter two nations boasting young and eager players, are all in the European zone pairings with the British team.

The German team, which apparently again will be headed by Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Henner Henkel, drew a bye for the first round in the schedules drawn yesterday at Washington by Secretary of State Hull. The Germans will meet Norway in their first match, while Great Britain must beat Rumania to get into the second round.

The British, who may be minus the services of Bunny Austin, will then meet the winner of the Czechoslovakia-Yugoslavia first round match, in all probability the Czech team. This is no easy assignment. Carl Kozeluh, the Czech pro, is sure that his countrymen have the makings of a fine young team for this year's cup battle. It will be headed by the towering Roderick Menzel.

France, meeting the Netherlands in the first round and Monaco in the second, should get into the European zone semi-finals without much difficulty. Germany, facing Norway and the victor of the Hungary-New Zealand matches, is another probability, along with Austria, matched against India and the victor of the Greek-Belgian matches.

Thus Great Britain, if it gets by the Czech challenge, may be thrown into a semi-final with Austria, while Germany and France meet in the upper half semi-final. Many believe the British will need Fred Perry's coaching, if he offers it, and plenty of young blood to get into the European zone finals. The complete draw:

American Zone

Japan vs. Canada; Australia vs. Mexico. Winners of these matches will meet for the American zone title and the right to play the victor in European eliminations.

European Zone

Second round (first round byes): Germany vs. Norway; Hungary vs. New Zealand; Monaco vs. winner of France-Netherlands series.

First round: France vs. Netherlands; Poland vs. Denmark; Ireland vs. Italy; Czechoslovakia vs. Yugoslavia; Great Britain vs. Rumania.

Second Round (first round byes): Sweden vs. Switzerland; Greece vs. Belgium; Austria vs. India.

The winner of the matches between the European and American zone victors will meet the United States team in the challenge round.

Villanova Court Team Making Eastern Fame

VILLANOVA, Pa., Feb. 4 (AP)—Villanova, with 16 victories in 17 games, is the latest college team in the Philadelphia area to gain national basketball recognition. Villanova hung up 13 victories in a row before losing its only game to Westminster.

Last week the Wildcats, coached by youthful Al Severance of New York, came from behind in the last five minutes to beat Temple 36-28. A month ago, Temple became the first eastern quintet to defeat Stanford, champions of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Campbell Wins Grand Prix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The second South Australian Grand Prix—the first was held in the Centenary year (1936)—was won by a local competitor, Noel Campbell, from a field of 24. The distance, 100 miles, was covered in 97m. 37s. The event was witnessed by more than 40,000 people on the Lobethal course, situated in the hills.

Amusements

BOSTON

Keith Memorial—2d Week
HENIE AMECHE happy landing
Plus NEW STAGE SHOW

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evs. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20.
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STRAND 175 HUNTINGTON AVE. COM. 4000
Starting Fri. and Sat., Feb. 4, 5
Irene Dunne—Cary Grant
"THE AWFUL TRUTH"
Screened at 1:05, 3:50, 7:00, 10:00
Also "KING SOLOMON'S MINES"

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0280
Robert Young—James Stewart
"NAVY BLUE AND GOLD"
Judy Garland—Mickey Rooney
"THOROUGHBREDS DON'T CRY"
Above program continues from 10 A. M. Saturday for the children.

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
ALVIN THEATRE, W. 52nd St. Evgs.: Dails. $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 and $1.10. Orch., $3.30 and $2.75. Mats. Orch. Circle Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $2.20 to $1.10

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs., Sat.
6TH MONTH: THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
Many Mansions
Adapted by KIRKLAND—From CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Seats Now for Monday's & Wednesday's Mats

Where to Dine

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Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied, interesting menus.
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165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
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Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf overlooking historic Boston Harbor. Active and interesting the year round.
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Sunday Hours 4 to 8 P. M.
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Special Dinners and a la carte
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Business and Industry • # Japan's Surplus of Imports Over Exports Largest Since 1924 • Commerce and Finance

National Retail Body Adopts New 6-Point Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Stressing determination to provide better service for consumers and achieve lower costs of distribution, the National Retail Dry Goods Association closed its twenty-seventh annual convention today, having elected Saul Cohn, head of the City Stores Company of New York, as the new president.

Before adjourning, the association adopted a 6-point program for the guidance of retailers in meeting current problems. Proposed by Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm store, Brooklyn, and accepted unanimously, the resolution asked:

"1. That all retailers take thoughtful cognisance of the growing consumer demand for informative labeling in merchandise of all descriptions where the absence of such labeling may tend to create confusion, misrepresentation and consumer dissatisfaction.

"2. That retailers take concerted action toward promoting 'truth in advertising' standards and that every effort be extended to make advertising informative as well as truthful.

"3. That retailers continue to strive for the elimination within their stores of such conditions as may justify employees' grievances.

"4. That retailers co-operate fully with the association's vendor relations committee in an attempt to create more amicable and equitable relationships with sources of supply.

"5. That the association declare its sincere willingness to co-operate in the solution of the problems of the smaller retail stores in our field, whether within or without its own membership, and that the board of directors and the general manager be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effectuate this co-operation.

"6. That the association continue its efforts to aid in the establishment of equitable, non-discriminatory tax legislation."

Five regional vice-presidents elected by the association included Mr. Namm, representing the middle Atlantic states; Edward M. Allen, of Sage-Allen and company, Hartford, Conn., for New England; G. Irving Latz, of Wolf and Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind., for the middle west; William B. Thalhimer, of Thalhimer Brothers, Richmond, Va., south; and Walter Lawrie, of the Mon Marché, Seattle, Wash., for the west.

An attack upon fiscal and administrative policies of the Roosevelt Administration was made by General Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of the National Recovery Administration, at the association's annual dinner last night.

Both big and little business, General Johnson emphasized, had been frightened badly by Administration hostility to the capitalistic system. The former government official added he found relatively more hate and bitterness among Administration lieutenants than in business circles.

Armour Head Sees Recession Cleared Up in 3 Months

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Frederick H. Prince, Boston financier and chairman of the board of Armour & Co., Chicago, predicted the business recession will be "cleaned up in two or three months."

Mr. Prince, who was sailing on the Berengaria to spend six weeks in Paris and the south of France, said he thought fear of labor troubles had caused businessmen to overload their inventories, and a cessation of buying resulted.

"However, I think that 60 or 90 days should right that condition," he said. "One very good sign is that the farmers, who are the real foundation of American prosperity, are in good condition. They are cheerful and have been making money.

"I have been in business for 55 years and have seen many panics and depressions, and no two are alike.

"One of the troubles is that it takes a long time for Washington to learn what the business needs of the country are. I think Washington should stop its reforms and leave recovery to the American people."

Utility Executive

Blank & Stoller

Walter H. Sammis
President of Pennsylvania Power Co., Vice-President of Consumers Power Co., Elected Vice-President and Director of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation

Over-the-Counter Dealers Want To Adopt Own Codes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investment bankers would like to turn back to the days of NRA code regulations and form co-operative associations to govern over-the-counter trading, a group of eight of them told the Senate Banking Committee.

They protested unanimously against adoption, at this time, of a section of the Maloney bill which would increase the Security and Exchange Commission's powers over such transactions.

The bankers argued that Congress would be employing the wrong psychology if it gave the SEC a policeman's club and told it to make sure that "voluntary" associations were formed.

Portion of Bill Adopted

All, however, endorsed the portion of the Maloney bill which would permit the establishment of associations, under the general supervision of the SEC. The associations would be charged with promulgating and enforcing codes of ethics to protect the investing public.

Joseph C. Hostetler, counsel for the Investment Bankers Conference, declared that the threat of drastic regulations by the commission might hamper formation of the associations.

"I think it is wrong to say to these dealers: 'Now if you don't do this, the bogey man's going to get you.' It is sounder to let this business organize itself," the Cleveland, Ohio, attorney testified.

Senator Adams (D) of Colorado said he was "surprised" that none of the witnesses had objected specifically to a portion of the regulatory section which would permit the SEC to "provide safeguards against unreasonable profits, or unreasonable rates of commission."

Ralph T. Crane, vice-president of Brown, Harriman & Co., New York City, said it would be difficult to define a "reasonable" profit at times.

SEC Regulates Dealers

Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut pointed out that the SEC already regulates over-the-counter dealers, whose sales of stocks are made outside of the exchanges.

When Senator Adams suggested that the regulatory section might be amended instead of being thrown out of the bill entirely, Nevill Ford, vice-president of the First Boston Corporation of New York City, agreed.

B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore, said the Investment Bankers Conference, of which he is chairman, wished to study that section more before passing final judgment on it.

Reliance Manufacturing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reliance Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries reported 1931 net loss of $151,099 after $100,000 provision for possible loss on raw material, compared with net profit of $966,762 in 1936. The company makes clothing.

European Steel Cartel Officials Arrive in U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Representatives of the European steel cartel arrived today on the French liner Normandie to confer with American steel makers in an effort to bring about an international "gentlemen's understanding" on steel export prices.

The European delegation, which will be in this country for a week or so, was headed by Hector Dieudonne, of Luxembourg, director general of the cartel, and the Earl of Dudley, chairman of the British Iron & Steel Corporation.

Lord Dudley denied the group came to this country to seek an international stabilization of prices, and said the purpose of the visit was to arrange for a tour of American steel plants next fall by members of the British Iron and Steel Institute.

Series of Conferences

It was known, however, that the group will hold a series of conferences with executives of American steel companies, arranged by the Steel Export Association of America. It was also understood that they will be entertained at several private dinner parties, one of which, according to well-informed steel circles, has been arranged by Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel.

The steel export association includes the larger American companies in its membership, among them Bethlehem, United States Steel, Republic, National Steel, Crucible, Jones & Laughlin, Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

With the authority of the Webb-Pomerene Act, the association has an understanding with the European cartel which respects the export prices established periodically by the cartel at its Dusseldorf meetings.

However, it is said in steel circles that numerous smaller companies in this country have refused to go along with the Dusseldorf agreement and have taken away a sizable amount of European business in recent months by underselling the cartel price.

Arms Building Big Factor

The present opportunity for this activity abroad was described as much better than usual, inasmuch as the members of the European cartel are concerned primarily with fulfilling large government contracts for steel in the European-wide arms-building program.

This, in large measure, accounts for the visit of the cartel's representatives at this time. Through the export association, it was said, the cartel will seek to bring the smaller companies "into line" to end the underselling abroad.

Lord Dudley and Dieudonne were accompanied by I. F. L. Elliot, vice-president of the British Institute, and Gerard Spencer Summers, a director of the institute. Mr. Elliot was in this country last fall, arranging purchases of steel scrap for the cartel.

The countries in the cartel include Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Freight Carloadings 15.3 Per Cent Below Like Week of 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 559,176 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 29.

This was a decrease of 17,157 cars, or 3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 99,846, or 15.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 309,170, or 35.9 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Decr. From Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	199,336	7494	69,301
Less-than-carlot merchandise	142,180	3367	10,991
Coal	129,344	†4238	16,574
Grain and grain products	31,611	4540	†2,004
Livestock	12,890	2683	†469
Forest products	24,759	2483	6,116
Ore	6,973	186	2,724
Coke	6,083	642	5,610

†Increase.

Money in Use Has Big Drop in Month

NEW YORK, (AP)—Money has been flowing back into banks faster than it went out during the holiday shopping demand for more currency, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported in its monthly credit survey.

The bank noted currency outstanding declined $387,000,000 between December 22 and January 26. This contrasted with an increase of $257,000,000 from the end of July until to Dec. 22, chiefly during the Christmas shopping rush.

The lessened demand for currency, following several years of expansion while business was on the upgrade, was explained in banking circles as due partly to the fall in payrolls and trade, as well as the usual return flow of currency after Christmas.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The federal reserve board reported that bank loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes continued to decline last week.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported a $43,000,000 decline, of which $20,000,000 was in New York City and $6,000,000 in the Chicago district.

The banks also continued large purchases of government securities, adding $33,000,000 worth of direct federal obligations and $9,000,000 of government guaranteed securities to their portfolios.

Both demand and time deposits increased during the week. A total of $99,000,000 was added to demand deposits and $14,000,000 to time deposits.

Japan's Import Surplus Jumps; Trade Prospect Unfavorable

By William Henry Chamberlain
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The outstanding fact about Japan's foreign trade statistics for 1937, which have just been published, is that the country experienced the largest surplus of imports over exports ever known except in 1924, the year of reconstruction after the havoc wrought by the great earthquake of November, 1923. The import surplus was 635,858,000 yen (about $184,000,000). The previous year's import excess was 130,376,000 yen.

Japan's exports continued the forward march which they have been carrying on ever since 1931. They were valued at 3,318,626,000 yen, a gain of 521,227,000 yen, or 18 per cent over 1936.

Imports Increase

Imports, however, increased still more, by 1,026,709,000 yen, or 35.1 per cent, to a total of 3,954,684,000 yen. Some of the increases, both of exports and of imports, may be attributed to the rising trend of world prices which prevailed during most of the year.

But a very important factor in the growing disproportion between imports and exports was the war with China and the increased purchases of oil, scrap iron, copper, lead and other minerals and raw materials which this made necessary.

Japan More Secretive

Japan is becoming more secretive about its economic life. Since last summer statistics on domestic production of coal, copper, gold, silver and many other commodities and on imports of iron, oil and various minerals have been withheld as war secrets.

While it is thus impossible to check up the situation with certainty, there seems reason to believe that a recent estimate of the Ministry of Finance that the net increase in the importation of iron, petroleum and other materials in connection with the war is only 138,000,000 yen, errs on the side of understatement. It is based on a rather doubtful assumption of a flat average 20 per cent increase in the price level of imported goods.

A heavily unfavorable trade balance is more serious for Japan than it would be for some other nations. Japan has neither extensive foreign investments nor large reserves of gold.

Indeed it is doubtful whether present stocks of gold, apart from the sum of 800,000,000 yen which is held as a currency reserve, are more than adequate for an emergency fund.

During the months January-July, when the trade balance was especially unfavorable, Japan shipped abroad 327,567,854 yen; and this sum would be appreciably greater if undisclosed sums earmarked for war purchases were revealed.

The total output of gold in Japan and Korea during 1936 was about 110,000,000 yen. While every effort is being made to increase this figure, there are no known deposits of gold in the Empire sufficiently rich to make possible a spectacular growth of production.

Effect of War

The war is unmistakably cutting into some invisible items in Japan's international balance of payments. A good deal of shipping, for instance, has been withdrawn from commercial uses and is being used for war purposes. The number of tourists visiting Japan last autumn declined by about 50 per cent.

The boycott movement in America and Great Britain is affecting sales of Japanese toys, canned fish, silk and other products; and the outlook for silk has been adversely affected by the business decline in America.

Japan's six best markets for export goods in 1937, as in 1936, were, in the following order: the United States, Manchoukuo, British India, China (including Hong Kong), the Netherlands East Indies and Great Britain.

American exporters to Japan profited appreciably from the undeclared war, despite the difficulties and inconveniences which American and other business firms have sustained from Japanese restrictions on the transfer of currency. American sales to Japan totaled 1,081,160 yen during the first 10 months of the year, as against 654,155,000 yen during the corresponding period of 1936. Meanwhile Japanese sales to the United States rose from 461,446,000 yen to 556,341,000 yen, so that America's favorable balance of trade works out at 524,789,000 yen. (Approximately $152,000,000).

Japan remains the world's leading exporter of textile goods; but there was a slight decline in the total amount of textiles sold (from 2,700,000,000 square yards to 2,660,000,000 square yards), although the value of the exports was greater because of higher prices. All in all, Japan's exporters perhaps made out as well as could have been expected, in view of the war conditions which prevailed during the last few months of the year.

Outlook Unfavorable

The outlook for 1938, however, is definitely unfavorable. The trade restrictions which Japan has imposed in the interests of its war economy are likely to invite reprisals. The necessity for husbanding stocks of cotton and wool and mixing staple fibre in textile products are not good selling points for Japanese textiles. Japan's political policies have been intensely unpopular in some of the Island Empire's best markets, in the United States and in the British Empire; and this may well be reflected in next year's trade figures.

Finally, the rich prizes which Japan's expansionists see in China are certainly "around the corner," if not farther off. Buying power of the population in those parts of China which Japan has occupied, the five northern provinces and the Shanghai-Nanking area, is abnormally low because of war destruction, aggravated in the North by disastrous floods.

Two small straws in the first days of 1938 perhaps indicate the prevailing direction of the economic winds. There was a marked fall in textile shares, combined with a rise in the stocks of munitions companies. And foreign trade returns for the first 10 days of January showed imports at approximately the level of the preceding year, while exports were off 20 per cent. It would be rash to generalize on the results of such a small segment of the new economic year. But there are many reasons to believe that Japan will find it difficult to maintain the 1937 level of exports in 1938.

Your Income Tax

This is the eleventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

Three of the terms used in the income-tax law, namely, gross income, net income, and surtax net income, should be noted particularly, inasmuch as they are vitally important to the whole subject of the income tax.

Gross income includes in general all income from any source whatever, unless exempt from tax by law. The gross income of the usual business consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases, and cost of goods sold. To reflect income correctly, inventories are necessary at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

A lawyer, doctor, architect, physician, dentist, clergyman, author, or other professional man must include in gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind for professional services.

Net income upon which the tax is assessed is gross income less deductions allowed by law. Such deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, etc. Failure to understand deductions against gross income and credits against net income has resulted in numerous errors on the part of taxpayers.

An earned income credit is provided in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, etc., for the purpose of computing the normal tax. Having arrived at the net income, the next step is to deduct the personal exemption and credit for dependents. The balance represents the surtax net income. The next step is to deduct from such balance the earned income credit and other credits to which the taxpayer is entitled. The remainder represents the amount of net income subject to the normal tax of 4 per cent. Any amount of surtax net income which is in excess of $4000 is subject to the surtax. The surtax is to be computed in accordance with the rates provided for in the various so-called surtax brackets.

Bank Clearings Off 26.5 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended Feb. 2 aggregated $5,035,156,000, a drop of 26.5 per cent under the $6,850,935,000 for the like 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

It was the twelfth time in a row that clearings had fallen under a year ago.

Moreover, the gap of decline under last year widened substantially, for in the week ended Jan. 26, the preceding week, turnover was only 18.4 per cent under its 1937 comparative.

The latest week's clearings represented a gain of $138,263,000 over the preceding week. A year ago there was a rise of $846,365,000 between the two similar weeks.

Chicago Asks Board's Coal Price Orders Be Enjoined

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chicago asked the Federal District Court to stop enforcement of minimum price orders of the Bituminous Coal Commission.

In a petition for an injunction, city officials said the commission orders would cost the municipality additional $150,000 a year on its fuel bill.

Votes Dissolution Of Chicago Curb

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Curb Exchange Association voted unanimously today to dissolve the exchange.

Sixty-five of the 77 members were present at a special meeting and approved the board of governor's recommendation that the organization apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for withdrawal of its registration, a preliminary step in the dissolution movement.

The board recommendation was based on a statement that "continued operating deficit; the continued small volume of trading . . . and slight prospect of increase therein; and the dearth of new listing possibilities of the standard required by the exchange "warranted discontinuance.

Fifty-two securities are subject to trading in the mart. Last year total shares traded were only 560,584, the smallest in the 10-year history of the exchange. The peak year was 1929, when 8,845,837 shares were traded.

The exchange was incorporated Dec. 8, 1927, and started trading July 14, 1928.

President Says Price and Wage Fixing Are Out

(Continued from Page 1)

and clear understanding of many of the problems of government. The President had with Chairman Fred Roth and other members of the delegation a general discussion of many but not all of the recommendations. A large majority of the recommendations the President believes was constructive and possible of fulfillment.

Some of the recommendations sounded well but he believes they are impractical. Specifically on the suggestion that the President appoint an advisory committee of small business men, Mr. Roosevelt feels he does not want to name such a committee, but asked Mr. Roth to advise with the Secretary of Commerce with a view to forming an advisory committee.

As the President's statement shows, along with the many quietly critical points in the report, there were numerous points which he can regard sympathetically. Among them were the following recommendations:

That the American Banking System make insured loans "for all necessary purposes," and if necessary set up a government agency to render this service wherever financial institutions are unable or unwilling to function.

That private capital be encouraged in new enterprises.

Strengthening and enforcement of all laws seeking to curb monopolies.

Approval of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act, but with loans for home owners at 3½ per cent.

Endorse installment selling, but with adherence to "sound business practices in such sales."

Broadening the income tax base.

Credits for exporters.

Commend value of research for small business, and recommend establishment of a permanent advisory council for small business.

Reaffirm our faith in our government and our President."

On the Fence in Some

Likewise there were a number of recommendations which might be described as "on the fence." They included strong endorsement of the Robinson-Patman and Miller-Tydings Acts, directed against chain stores, and the group went even further to urge additional legislation "to curb destructive competition of chain stores.

The group also included a curious item:

"We urge that the Government abstain from granting advantages or special favors to non-profit organizations either directly or indirectly."

Further, they asked "that the Government confine its direct home-building activities to slum clearance projects by means of assistance to local housing authorities"—a blow at the Resettlement Administration work. They added: "We strongly urge that WPA labor or money shall not be used for building purposes."

The Men Who Saw President

James B. Kleckner, Moteograph Company, Inc.

Besides Fred Roth, of Cleveland, Ohio, chairman of the conference, members of the committee calling on the President were:

James G. Daly, Editor, The Sample Case, Columbus, Ohio.

William D. Kimbal, Vice-President, Standard Napp Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Harold D. North, President, Ferry Cap and Set Screw Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

O. L. Roach, Star Laundry Company, Danville, Va.

B. F. McLain, Hart Furniture Company, Dallas, Tex.

W. K. Gunter, President and Treasurer, Derry Damask Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

D. E. McAvoy, realty architect and home building, New York City.

R. P. Hastey, President, Sternberg Sales and Service Company, Chicago, Ill.

Leslie E. Sanders, Publisher, Orlando Morning Sentinel, Orlando, Fla.

W. C. Tinsley, Mutual Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla.

And so the conference of small business-men concluded. But even as it ended, it was on a mellow note. Outside the White House offices, in the unseasonably warm February sunshine, stood M. O. Moers, Cincinnati carbon paper wholesaler, who presided over a "rump" conference late yesterday. He announced that he was first President of the "National Association of Small Business Men." Its program, he said, was "Throw out 99/out of every 100 laws enacted since the armistice and start out fresh."

"It's time," declared Mr. Moers, "we returned to the days when the governors were only heard from at parades and at Fourth of July celebrations, and Presidents heard from only once or twice a month. What we need is a return to the days of McKinley."

But there was a hitch. This rump organization had appointed a treasurer, and he had collected $761. The trouble was that nobody remembered who the treasurer was, and he had not as yet come forward to identify himself.

Engineering Awards 71 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $70,806,000, the highest since the week ended November 25, last, and 71 per cent above the corresponding week in 1937, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The comparative table showed:

	This week	Year ago
Private	$21,978,000	$13,806,000
Federal	34,181,000	4,725,000
State-municipal	14,647,000	25,906,000
Total	70,806,000	41,481,000

The $34,442,000 contract awarded for completion of the Grand Coulee Dam was responsible for the marked increase in Federal awards.

Spending of Steel Firms $165,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York

The nation's steel companies this year will spend $165,000,000 for new equipment and construction, a substantial drop under $320,000,000 so spent last year, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimates.

"The prospective decline from the 1937 total reflects not only the current low level of operations, but also the fact that many companies completed large expansion programs during 1937," the extension said.

Publishers Say Roads Will Lose If Rates Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association told the Interstate Commerce Commission, that a 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates on newsprint would cost the railroads $410,342 a year instead of increasing their revenues.

The association said in a brief, filed while the commission was studying the rate question, that a 15 per cent increase would divert newsprint shipments to other forms of transportation. The railroads, it added, thus would receive less revenue than under present rates. The association represents approximately 500 publishers.

A brief filed by the State of North Dakota and a dozen of its farm and business organizations questioned the railroads' showing of need for increased revenue.

It asserted past increases "have not been justified," and that a further increase would "pyramid" rates on the increases allowed last October.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Northwestern livestock men and farm representatives joined southern and Pacific Coast lumbermen to protest a proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates.

The northwesterners argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission that increased rates would send farmers and stockmen into bankruptcy; deprive the railroads of still more traffic; and work hardship on a public which depends on western commodities.

W. C. McCulloch, representative of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, branded the railroad petition as a search for a "temporary palliative." He said the railroads would lose added revenue to water transportation.

His argument was supported by R. C. Fulbright of the Southern Pine Association. The latter declared that an overburdened lumber industry could not pay increases. He insisted the railroads could operate at present rate levels if economies were made.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fruit, vegetable and coal shippers joined to protest a proposal by American railroads to increase freight and passenger rates.

The agricultural and mining products shippers told the Interstate Commerce Commission that a horizontal 15 per cent increase in freight rates would paralyze industries already suffering from the recession.

Southwestern fruit and vegetable growers belabored the freight increase, saying it would divert their traffic to trucks and waterways.

Canners' representatives of Utah and California drew a dismal picture of what would happen to their industry under increased rates.

From the South the agricultural interests of South Carolina and Florida raised protesting voices. Citrus, watermelon, peach, and other farmers were described by their representatives as being unable to bear additional costs.

1937 Liquor Taxes Total $587,305,610

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau reported liquor tax receipts totaled $587,305,610 in 1937, an increase of $8,223,731 over 1936.

The largest single item was $278,465,238 collected on fermented malt liquors, such as beer. The second largest item was $236,360,574 collected as domestic excise taxes on distilled spirits.

Making the rest of the total were: Excise tax on imported spirits, $32,552,611; rectification tax on spirits, $11,294,076; containers, case and export stamps for trade in spirits, $10,311,574; floor taxes, $636,819; taxes on wines and cordials, $6,553,727; occupational taxes, $11,130,986.

The report showed tax collections were heaviest in Illinois, where they were $88,174,045. Pennsylvania was second with $68,949,462, and New York third with $62,310,395. The Bureau said State figures did not reflect truly the tax burden since taxes paid by manufacturers might be borne by persons in other states.

Du Pont's Sales Are Up 10 P. C. During the Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in its pamphlet report just issued shows sales to customers and other operating revenues for 1937 of approximately $286,000,000, compared with $260,000,000 in 1936, a gain of about 10 per cent. Expenses and depreciation rose $22,700,000 or 11 per cent to $230,000,000.

Consolidated net income of $88,031,943 after all charges was equal to $7.29 a share on 11,021,425 common shares, after deducting dividends on the debenture stock and on the preferred from July 7, date of issue, to Jan. 25, 1938, to which date dividends were declared, and including equity in undivided profits or losses of controlled companies not wholly owned. This compares with 1936 net income of $89,884,449, equal to $7.56 a common share after debenture dividends.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1937, shows current assets of $189,358,765, including cash of $45,489,017 and marketable securities on basis of cost (market value $58,808,091) of $58,636,044; current liabilities, $33,858,918; and net working capital, $155,499,847.

Inventories, at or below cost, were carried at $63,472,896. At the end of 1936 current assets amounted to $155,229,947, including $75,815,356 cash and marketable securities; current liabilities $32,307,468; and net working capital, $11,922,479.

The investment in 10,000,000 shares of General Motors Corporation common stock (23 per cent of the total outstanding) was increased by $8,500,000 to $184,500,000, or $18.45 a share, against $17.60 a share at the close of 1936, and an equivalent addition was made to surplus.

Surplus was reduced $1,250,000 through transfer to capital stock account in connection with the issue and sale during 1937 of 500,000 shares of $4.50 preferred stock for $48,750,000, and stood at $244,772,477 at the year end, against $226,236,595 at the end of 1936.

Lammot du Pont, president, says that about $1,200,000 was charged to operating expenses for 1937 to adjust the book value of inventories on hand in cases where Dec. 31, 1937, book value was greater than market price. Commitments for purchase of raw materials were, in the aggregate, at prices less than current market values, he says.

Analyzing operations by quarters the report shows that the dollar volume of business in the first quarter was 30 per cent over the 1936 period; in the second quarter, 24 per cent higher; in the third quarter, 7 per cent higher, and in the final quarter, 16 per cent lower.

Class I Rails Earn 2.27 P. C. in 1937 On Property Investment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's 137 Class I railroads reported they had a net operating income of $590,180,565 in 1937, a return of 2.27 on their property investment.

This compared with $667,174,165, or 2.57 per cent, in 1936, and $868,719,483, or 3.36 per cent, in 1930.

Property investment, the Association of American Railroads explained, is the value of road and equipment as shown by the books of the railways. It included materials, supplies and cash. The net operating income is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals, but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

The association reported net operating income of the Class I carriers in December totaled $25,971,525, a decrease of 63 per cent compared with December, 1936.

Big Curtiss-Wright Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The navy has awarded a $1,008,217 contract to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., for 56 airplane engines and spare parts. They are to be used in 21 two-engine flying boats being built by the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore.

Stocks for Next Market Rise

This analysis in February 9 FINANCIAL WORLD should be quite helpful to every investor. The following articles in the same issue should also be valuable in helping you solve your investment problem: "Are Dividend Trends A Market Signal?", "The Aviation Transport Shares," "Technical Position Of The Market," "An Industry Without A Sales Problem," "3 Sound Stocks At A Discount From Liquidating Prices," "Trends Of The Auto Companies." "4 High Grade Bonds," "New Phase For Mortgage Certificates" and 16 revised "Stock Factographs."

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 950,000
Previous day 1,088,350
1938 volumes to date 24,380,261
1937 volumes to date 68,201,206

Market Has Rally After New Lows In Many Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Stocks convalesced slowly in today's market after an early relapse into new low ground for more than two years.

Initial losses running to a point or so were later converted in advances of as much, but volume was exceptionally small on the reversal of direction. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares. There was an assortment of minor losers near the final hour.

American Telephone, which hit new low ground at the start with a slide of more than 3 points, recovered a major portion of the setback. Estate selling for inheritance tax purposes, blamed partly for the stock's recent weakness, was believed to have been practically completed.

Resistance of the list was attributed mainly to the belief of some speculative quarters the market was oversold.

On the recovery side were U. S. Steel, Crucible, Youngstown, Westinghouse, Boeing, Sperry, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Canada Dry, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Gypsum, Union Carbide, Crane Co., and Philip Morris. Several of these eventually slipped.

Bonds were quiet and uneven. Major commodities did better, with grain and cotton futures in demand.

Utility shares were inclined to mark time, along with most rubbers and oils.

Rails were unshaken by today's official figures on last week's freight loadings which revealed a contra-seasonal sag. This had been forecast.

Some building material stocks received friendlier attention following the President's signing of the housing bill.

The financial sector apparently was pleasantly surprised at the proposals for halting the recession agreed upon at the "little business" men's conference at Washington. It was noted these coincided with suggestions previously made by large industrialists.

Bonds tended to recover slowly today after a lower start.

Near the fifth hour the corporate list was mixed, with a number of issues showing moderate net gains in contrast with positions in the early trading. Remaining behind for losses ranging from 1 to around 3 points were a group of inactive rails and utilities.

The U. S. Government list was soft in spots, but there were a few minor gains in some treasuries. Losses ran to 5-32ds.

In the gain column were loans of Erie, Illinois Central, International Hydro Electric, Studebaker, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Dairy Products and Missouri Pacific. Most of the active rails moved up from the morning lows.

Japanese Government 5½s dropped about a point, but some others of this group improved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Curb market stocks displayed a slightly steadier trend in late trading today after slipping fractions to more than a point during the forenoon. The comeback was timid, however, and numerous active issues did no better than hold even.

Pan American Airways, Pantepec Oil, Pioneer Gold and Electric Bond & Share were minor fractions ahead at the start of the final hour. Unchanged to lower were Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams, Aluminum Co., American Gas and Lake Shore Mines.

Wheat Values Rise; Ease Off at Close

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Flurried buying that accompanied warlike European developments hoisted wheat as much as two cents a bushel today, but top quotations failed to hold well.

A wet blanket was thrown on wheat buying ardor here when the Liverpool market closed without showing price upturns of consequence. Late estimates put export purchases of North American wheat today at 400,000 bushels, including moderate amounts to Germany.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were one cent to 1¼ above yesterday's finish, May 95⅛-¼, July 90⅝-91, corn ¼-½ up, May 50½-⅝, July 60⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Excess Reserves Off During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the excess reserves of its member banks receded last week from the high point reached the previous week.

Excess reserves (which are the lendable funds of the banks) declined $50,000,000 to $1,390,000,000 in the week ended February 2. The preceding week's total was the highest since excess reserves were reduced on May 1, 1937 when the board increased the reserve requirements.

The reserve decline was due principally to an increase of money in circulation, which rose $29,000,000 to $6,323,000,000.

The Federal Reserve banks made no changes in their investments in government securities during the week, and other investments also were unchanged.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $1,223,000,000 on February 2, unchanged for the week.

Gain in Phones in Use

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a gain of 31,500 telephones in service for the Bell System in January, compared with an increase of 96,000 in January, 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
52	36	Acme Steel (4)	3	38	36	36	Feb 3
10⅜	8⅜	Adams Exp (.60g)	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb 3
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	Feb 3
1⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 2
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	48	46¼	48	+1⅝
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	45	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
1⅝	1¼	Allegheny	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	12½	Allegh pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
17⅞	11¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	12½	11⅜	12½	+ ⅜
17¼	12¼	Allegh pf $40 ww	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 25
17½	13½	Allegh pr pf	3	14	14	14	Feb 1
21¾	15½	Allen Ind	6	15⅝	15¾	15½	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Allen Industr (1)	2	8	7⅞	8	
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	6	160	156	160	+3
9⅝	8½	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	
9⅝	8½	Allied Stores	21	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
53½	47⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	48	47⅞	47⅞	Feb 3
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	84	40	38	40	+1½
15¼	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	22	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	20	20	20	-2
68½	57	Amerada (2)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+3¾
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 1
15½	11	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	3	13	11⅞	12¾	+ ⅞
42½	30½	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	4	35½	31½	35½	+4
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	78	77	78	+1
164	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	Feb 1
27½	19½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	9	21½	19⅝	21½	+1⅝
50	37	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	39	37	39	+2
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cable pf (1½g)	14	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
100½	97	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Feb 2
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	— ⅝
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 2
13¾	11½	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	11	11	11	
16⅜	13¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	Feb 3
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	6	3½	3½	3½	
19	12	Am & For P $6 pf	3	12	12	12	Feb 3
24	16⅜	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
11½	7⅞	Am & For P 2 pf	5	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 3
4⅜	3⅜	Am Hide & Leather	6	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35¼	34¾	34¾	Feb 3
2	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¾	Am International	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	5	18	17	18	+ ¾
74½	59	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	59	59	59	Feb 2
14½	12½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	7	12⅛	12⅜	12½	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 3
38¾	29½	Am Metal (3g)	3	29	29	29	— ½
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Power & Light	31	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
40½	27	Am R&L 95 pf (5½g)	2	27	26	27	
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	8	23	22¼	23	+1
13⅞	11⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	47	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	Am Roll Mill	27	18½	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¾
20⅝	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	10¾	10	10¾	— ⅛
56¾	44½	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	45	46¾	44¼	46½	1½
131	124	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123	123	123	—1
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
24¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (⅛e)	36	24½	23	24½	+1½
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	3	9½	9½	9½	Feb 3
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	110	110	110	—1
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 2
149¾	129½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	77	131⅞	127⅛	127⅝	+1¼
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64	63⅞	64	—1
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	65¾	64	65¼	
139¼	138⅜	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	
7⅞	5¼	Am Type Founders	1	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
13½	8½	Am Wat Wks	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅜	4	Am Woolen	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	7	29½	28	29¼	—1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	15	6¾	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
36¾	28½	Anaconda (1¾g)	186	29⅝	27¾	29⅞	+1
50	38	Anacon W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
18	15¼	Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
19	12½	Anders Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13⅝	Feb 3
34	28	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	9	31½	30¾	31½	+1
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (⅛e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7	5	Artloom	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83½	Nov 23
35	34	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32½	32½	32½	—1½
42	32½	Atch T & S F (2g)	32	33⅜	32	33	
72	61½	Atchison pf (5)	5	62½	61½	62½	+1
27⅜	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	9	21½	20½	21¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	9½	Atl G & W In pf	3	9½	9½	9½	
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	105¼	105	105	—1¼
9⅞	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	40½	39½	39½	Feb 3
48	42½	Atlas Powd (1½e)	1	42	42	42	—1
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	17	3½	3½	3½	
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco et	24	8¾	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	46	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅝
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 28
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	7	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16½	13	Barnsdall (1)	11	13¾	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	11	11	11	—1
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	16	16	16	Feb 3
96½	93½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	—2¾
100	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 1
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7⅞	7½	7½	Feb 3
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅛	Bendix Aviat (1)	8	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	16⅜	Benef In Ln (2e)	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	Feb 3
65⅝	51½	Beth Steel	152	52½	50¼	51¾	+ ⅝
16½	14⅝	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅝
28	20¼	Bigelow-San	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14	11⅛	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
35½	26⅜	Boeing Air (.40e)	65	27¾	25½	27⅜	+1
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Feb 1
13⅞	12⅛	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
19⅝	17¼	Borden (1.60)	8	17⅝	17¼	17½	
28½	21¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	23⅝	21½	23¾	+1
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16⅞	Bower R Bear (⅛e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅜	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	20	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅜	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 3
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	11	29	28	28	Feb 3
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅜	Bkln-Man Tr	12	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
37	25¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	26½	25½	26½	— ⅜
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
10	7⅜	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	7¾	7½	7¾	
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	15	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	3	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	10	27	25½	27	+ ⅝
8½	7¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
8	6	Butler Bros (.60)	8	7¾	7	7	— ¼
20¾	19	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
4¾	3	Butler Cop&Z (.10g)	9	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8¾	Byers Co	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
19¾	15½	Byron Jackson (¾e)	3	17	16	16½	Feb 3
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
		Calif Pack pf (3½a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¾	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.20e)	11	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
15¾	10	Camp Wrant (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+1½
8½	6¾	Canadian Pacific	10	7	6⅞	7	
38	26	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6¾	5½	Can Adm A (.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16	15½	Carnation Sil(1.85e)	2	16⅝	16½	16½	
4½	3¾	Carriers & Gen(.30g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 3
97⅛	79	Case (J I) (6g)	4	84½	82	84	+2½
58⅝	40½	Caterpil Trac (1.40)	15	41¼	39¼	41¼	+1
102¼	100½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Feb 3
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	13	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18⅜	Celotex (1.20e)	9	18⅛	18	18¼	— ⅛
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.38g)	1	27	27	27	Feb 3
4½	3¼	Cent Pdy	7	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6⅝	Feb 2
5½	4½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	4¾	4½	4¾	Feb 2
46½	38½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	9	38	38½	38	+ ⅛
8⅜	6	Certain-teed	5	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
30½	27	Champ Pap&F (⅛e)	2	28	27	27	Feb 3
13¼	7¼	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	
28½	21⅜	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	13	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
89	89	Ches & Ohio of (6)	1	89	89	89	Feb 2
46½	38	Ches Corp (2a)	4	37¾	37½	37¾	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 3
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2¾	2⅝	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N W	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N W pf	6	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Gt West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	2	Chi Gt West pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (1½e)	2	11½	11½	11¾	
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 3
1⅜	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu T	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅝
32½	29¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	—1¼
2¼	⅞	Chi Rit-Ia P pf	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 2
2⅞	1¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 2
13¾	9¼	Chi Yellow Cab (½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
15⅝	12¾	Chick Cot Oil (⅛e)	2	15	14½	15	Feb 3
6⅝	3⅜	Childs Co	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
63¼	44⅝	Chrysler (4g)	163	65½	60	61½	+1½
13⅜	11½	City Ice & F (2)	6	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
38½	19⅝	Clev Cliaph B (2.80g)	1	20	20	20	
40⅜	33¼	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	2	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	13	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ¼
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	6	113	113	113	+1
60	59	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59¼	58½	58½	Feb 3
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
95½	90	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Feb 3
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alk (5g)	7	21	21	21	+ ⅛
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	15½	15¼	15½	
22½	17⅝	Columbia Br A (1.85g)	2	18½	18	18	Feb 3
21½	17⅝	Columbia Br B (1.95g)	4	18	18	18	Feb 2
9¾	7	Colum Gas(1.45e)	101	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
79	70	Colum Gas pf A (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	—2½
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	13	13½	13	+1
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	●1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jan 31
76	64	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	63¼	62¼	63¼	—1¾
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	10	34	32	34	+2
86	86	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44⅜	36	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	10	39½	37¾	39½	+1¾
96¾	93	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	96¾	96½	96½	Feb 3
10	7⅝	Coml Solv (.60)	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Comwlth & Sou	155	1⅝	1½	1½	
42¼	30½	Comwlth&So pf (¾k)	5	31	30	30	— ½
27¾	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	17	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Jan 27
24½	20½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	22	21¾	22	+1
8	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
28⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	37	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
96½	90¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	—1
1⅝	1⅜	Consol Film	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 3
10½	8⅝	Consol Oil (.80)	65	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	13	7	6½	7	
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Consol Coal	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
22	13½	Consol Coal pf	7	16	13½	13⅝	Feb 3
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Feb 3
16⅜	12⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	20	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¾	Cont Baking A	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1¾	Cont Baking B	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
72	60¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	79	79	79	Feb 2
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	9	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ¼
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	109¾	109¾	Feb 3
9⅝	7½	Cont Dis Pib	3	7¾	7¼	7¾	
32	26¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
20	15	Cont Motors	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	26	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
65½	58½	Corn Products (3)	8	59	58¾	59	+ ⅜
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164¾	164½	Feb 3
4¾	3¾	Coty (.10g)	14	4	4	4	
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	12	22¼	21	22¼	+1¼
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	22	22	22	
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	
39⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. — Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '43-'40 June	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 3¼s '43-'41 Mch	107.3	107.3	107.3
2 3¼s '44	107.21	107.16	107.21
4 3¼s '46	112.26	112.20	112.26
15 3¼s '47-'45	104.12	104.7	104.12
27 3¼s '46	103.6	103.10	103.10
10 3¼s '48-'46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 3¼s '51-'49	100	99.28	99.31
2 4¼s '54-'51	101.14	101.11	101.14
3 4s '50-'51	104.13	104.13	104.13
29 2½s '60 '59-'55	102.8	102.5	102.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-'44	104.3	104.3	104.3
3 3s '49-'44	103.25	103.24	103.24

Home Owners' Loan

27 2½s '49-'39	101.29	101.27	101.29
27 2½s '44-'42	101.21	101.17	101.17
15 2s '52-'44	103.29	103.26	103.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Alleghany 5s '44	68	67¾	68
2 Alleghany 5s '49	69	68	69
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	68½	68½	68½
1 Allied Stra 4½s '50	87	87	87
24 Allis Chalm 4s '52	102½	102	102½
5 Am&Por Pfs 2030	48	48	48
19 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113½	113¾
50 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¼	100¾	100¾
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103	103½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	89½	89	89½
9 Arm 4s 3 '60	89½	89	89½
9 AT&SF 4s 95	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	100½	100¼	100½
32 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	103	102¾	103¾
8 AT&SF 1¾s C-A 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 ACLine 4½s 52	86	86	86
3 ACLine 4½s 64	71	71	71
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	87	87	87
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	94½	94½	94½
8 B&O rfg 6s 95	32¾	31	32¾
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	31	31	31
4 B&O 5s 96 P	28¾	28	28½
5 B&O 5s 3000D	28	27	28
441 B&O gu 4½s 60	34½	33¾	34½
3 B&O 6s 68	43	43¼	43
7 B&OMs PLE&WV 41	50	50	50
6 B&O 6s 'S W '60 C	40	40	40
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	127	127	127
3 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102	102	102
5 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	94¾	94½	94¾
28 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	85½	84¾	85½
2 Boston & Me 5s 67	41¾	40¾	41½
8 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	104½	103¾	103¾
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 68	51	51	51
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Can Nat 5s '69 C	119	119	119
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	113½	114
11 Can Pac 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Can Pac 4½s '60	97½	96¾	97
46 Can Pac 4s '68	87½	86¾	87
7 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¼	10¼	10¼
11 Cen Ill E&C 3s '51	98½	98½	98½
5 Cen NY Rcv 3¾s '62	103½	103½	103½
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	63	62¾	63
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	91½	90¾	91½
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	30	29½	29½
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	57¾	57½	57¾
4 ChampionP&P4¼s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 C&O 3¼s '96 D	94¾	94½	94½
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94	93¾	93¾
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	23	23	23
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	100	100	100
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	97¼	97	97
40 CB&Q gen 4s '58	103⅝	103	103
4 CO&Q 4s III '49	106¾	106½	106½
26 CB&Q 3½s III '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	90	90	90
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Chic Jct & West 4s '59	11¼	11	11
70 CMSP&Pac 4s '89	10½	10¼	10½
9 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3¾	4
2 CMSP 4½s '89C	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27	27	27
10 CMStP&P 5½s 'st	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi&NW 5½s '37	19½	19½	19½
34 Chi&NWev 4½s '49	5¾	5½	5¾
5 Chi&NW4¼s 2037C	10¾	10½	10¾
10 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	16½	16	16½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 CRI & P 4½s'52A-ct	7¼	7	7¼
9 CRI & P ev 4½s '60	4½	4½	4½
1 CRI & P 4s '88	17½	17½	17½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	80	80	80
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87¾	87½	87¾
2 Childs Co 5s	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	64¼	63	63
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89½	89	89½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Col F & I 5s '70	61	61	61
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	90	90	90
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	90	90	90
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	86¾	86¾	86¾
20 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '69	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97½	97½
11 Comwith Ed 3s '53	113½	113½	113½
3 Comwith Ed 3s '54	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Comwith 4½s '57	110½	110½	110½
5 Comwith Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
8 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	104½	104½	104½
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102¼	102¼
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
30 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102	102¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	40	40	40
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	85	85	85
21 Cuba RR 5s '52	42¾	42¾	43
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106¼	106¼	106½
1 D & R G 4s '36	12¾	12¾	13¼
10 D &R G W 5s '55 Asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100	100	100
9 El Paso N Gas 4½s'51	102½	102½	102½
20 Erie rfg 5s'67	17	16½	16¾
25 Erie rfg 5s'75	17	16½	17
9 Erie gen lien 4s'96	28½	28¾	28¼
19 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	90	90½	90½
3 Fed L & T 1st 5s'42	90½	90½	90½
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8¾	8¾	8¾
25 Gen Cable 5½s'47	99½	99½	99½
3 Gen Mot Accept 3¼'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s'51	103½	103½	103½
9 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	47	46¾	47
7 Goodrich 4½s'56	95¾	95	95
2 Goodrich 6s'45	90	90	90
15 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	103¾	103½	103½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	95½	95½	95½
2 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83	83	83
1 Gt Nor 4½s'46 ser A	105¼	105¼	105¼
76 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96½	93¾	94½
12 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	97	86½	87
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	75	75	75
1 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Gulf States 4½s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103½	103½	103½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	59	58	59
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	99¾	99½	99¾
21 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	22	21½	22
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s'57	18	18	18½
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	108½	108	108½
2 Ill Cen 4s'52	41	41	41
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s'53	37½	37	37
7 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 IGCent&NO 5s'63 A	37¾	37½	37¾
3 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107¼	107¼	107¼
33 Interb-R Tr rfg 5s'66	48½	47¾	48½
30 Interlake Iron 4s '47	74½	73½	73½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'53	11½	11½	11½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	40	38¾	38¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	40	38¾	38¾
1 Int Paper 6s'55	79	78	78
47 Int T&T ev 4½s'39	88¾	86	86½
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	83	83	83
13 Int T&T 5s'55	58	58	58
1 JamesF&Clea 4s'59	70	70	70
3 Jones&LgnSt4½s'61	93½	92½	92½
3 K C South 5s'50	56	56	56
10 K C Term 4s'60	104¾	104½	106½
3 Kans G & E 4½s'42 '80	104¾	104	104
5 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
3 Kresge Found 3½s'47	91	91	91
4 Las Gas 5½s'53	54½	56	56½
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	85½	85½	85½
9 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	30	30	30
5 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	55½	55½	55½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	45	45	45
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30	30	30
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24	23½	24
18 Leh Val 5s 2003	23¼	22¼	22¼
11 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	104½	104½
3 Loews 3½s'46	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86	86	86
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	70	70	70
1 Louis&N un 4s'40	102	102	102
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	78	77½	77½
4 Lou&NAla5s'63	114	114	114
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28½	28	28
81 Marion StShovels47	81	81	81
4 Market St Ry 7s '40	90½	90	90½
1 McCrory Stor 5s '51	100½	100½	100½
5 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97½	97½	97½
2 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 MSP&SMar 5½s'78	63¼	63¼	63¼
8 MSP&SMarie 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '53	10½	10½	10½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 M-K-Tex 5s '63A	41	41	41
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	19½	19	19
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	55	55	55
1 M-K-Tex 6s '62 B	34¾	34½	34½
22 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4½	4½	4½
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20¼	21
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20½	20½	20½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	20½	20½	20½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20¼	20½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Mor & Essex 3s '55	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Mor&Essex1¼s2000	63	63	63
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99½
22 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Nati Steel 4½s '65	106	106	106
2 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	121	121	121
8 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	64	63¾	63¾
2 N O Pu Ser 5s GAA	90	90	90
3 N O Pub Sr 5s 55B	90	90	90
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	60	60
3 NYC 4½s 2013	54	54	54
10 NYC cn 4s 98	71½	71½	71½
6 NYC 3¾s 46	83½	83½	83¼
5 NYC 3½s 52	72½	72½	72½
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54	53	53
5 NY Chi StL 6s 38	60½	60	60½
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	45½	45	45½
8 NY Conn 4½s 53	105	105	105
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	44	44	44
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NYNH&H cv 6c '48	20¾	20½	20¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21	21	21
1 NYNH&H 4s 67	9½	9½	9½
1 NYNH&H 3½s'47	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	18½	18½	18½
1 NY O&W rfgg 4s 92	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 NY&N Gas 4s 51A	80	80	80
2 NY Steam 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Steam 5s 51	104½	104½	104½
10 NY W&Bost 4s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103	103	103
10 Nor Am Ed 5s 69c	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 69d	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	41	41	41
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Mor & Essex 3s '55	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Mor&Essex1¼s2000	63	63	63
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99½
22 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Nati Steel 4½s '65	106	106	106
2 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	121	121	121
8 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	64	63¾	63¾
2 N O Pu Ser 5s GAA	90	90	90
3 N O Pub Sr 5s 55B	90	90	90
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	60	60
3 NYC 4½s 2013	54	54	54
10 NYC cn 4s 98	71½	71½	71½
6 NYC 3¾s 46	83½	83½	83¼
5 NYC 3½s 52	72½	72½	72½
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54	53	53
5 NY Chi StL 6s 38	60½	60	60½
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	45½	45	45½
8 NY Conn 4½s 53	105	105	105
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	44	44	44
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NYNH&H cv 6c '48	20¾	20½	20¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21	21	21
1 NYNH&H 4s 67	9½	9½	9½
1 NYNH&H 3½s'47	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	18½	18½	18½
1 NY O&W rfgg 4s 92	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 NY&N Gas 4s 51A	80	80	80
2 NY Steam 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Steam 5s 51	104½	104½	104½
10 NY W&Bost 4s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103	103	103
10 Nor Am Ed 5s 69c	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 69d	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	41	41	41
3

U. S. Role in Far East Rift: Unilateral vs. Collective Action

(Continued from Page 1)

vinced of the rightness of its political philosophy, might be expected to exert upon lesser neighbors around the Pacific.

What America had not bargained for was the sudden outbreak of a great revolt against the status quo, and, more surprising still, the world-wide scope of the movement which affiliates Japan—one of the neighbors of the Pacific—with Germany and Italy—two members of the European tangle over which Americans have had no ambition to exercise any form of suasion. The moral and strategic backing which Japan's military adventures in China have obtained from the fascist powers in Europe has indicated clearly to America that the situation can no longer be handled with reference to Japan alone—that a world issue has arisen which cannot be met by any power single-handed.

The willingness of the United States to share its sponsorship in the Pacific with other nations began to be evident at the time of the 1921 Washington conference, when the powers had already grasped, by the fact of Japan's insistence on its 21 demands to China, that in future the island empire would be a power to be reckoned with. Indeed, the extent of America's imperialistic enterprise in the Far East has always been limited and never very wholehearted.

It was the American Admiral Perry whose fleet steamed into Yokohama in 1853 and forced the Shogun to sign a treaty that opened the country to foreigners, but it was the combined British and western fleets that bombarded the Japanese until they made that treaty effective. And 10 years before Admiral Perry's exploit it was the British fleet that bombarded Amoy, Fushow and other Chinese ports until the latter agreed to open up treaty ports—the American fleet merely stood by to insure that America obtained proper equality of rights in this preliminary move for the open door.

Naval Ratio Agreed To

By 1921 America, by virtue of the open door, had accumulated limited interests in China—they have never amounted to much more than $200,000,000 investments and some 8000 American residents—and by the Nine-Power Treaty showed herself willing to share responsibilities for the status quo with eight other nations, while a naval race appeared to be averted by allowing Japan three battleships to America's and Britain's five.

Ten years later, when Japan raised the banner of revolt against the status quo in Manchuria, Secretary Stimson, recognizing the outbreak as something far more vital than an "incident" in the Far East, made no move for single-handed action, but cast about to see if the eight, and particularly Britain, as the most heavily interested power in China, would join in affording China the support implied by the treaty, and further sought collaboration with the League. But the Stimson attempts to enlist Europe's interest in the Pacific situation brought no adequate response. Japan pursued its aggression undeterred by the verbal censure showered upon it.

America, therefore, has shown that she does not consider her interests on the Far Eastern mainland as sufficiently vital to warrant single-handed naval action for their defense. The situation has been met by the present Administration in the Hull middle-of-the-road policy of withdrawing no American rights in China, but raising as yet no hand to defend them. It is a policy that avoids the possibility of being launched into war in the Pacific, while relying on the political prestige of the country, to avert the humiliation that might arise through such incidents as the Panay attack and the American flag affair on the same day. It further avoids the possibility of the nation entering upon a perilous course of single-handed action.

But the Hull policy is merely adapted to the limited problem of American rights and interests in China. It leaves untouched the far larger and more fundamental issue of the world chain of revolts against the status quo—and of the status quo the American republic is a leading representative.

Positive Steps Needed

The fact that the United States is not one of the powers immediately under attack by the fascist forces hardly entitles her to sit back and watch the map of the world being made over by uncontrolled forces, consigning international law and all manner of international justice to the scrap heap while the forces of ruthless dictatorship begin to sweep over all continents.

The country well understands the futility and criminality of war and is determined not to plunge into it. But it has its idealism which it has cherished for a century and a half and for which it founded its republic to be a shrine of free democratic government. This freedom, the nation is beginning to realize, cannot be maintained merely by refusal to fight. It must be maintained by positive steps to ensure its survival. And since the peril is world-wide the steps taken must presumably be in conjunction with others.

If the best way to restore permanent peace and stability to the world is by exerting economic pressure on aggressors, there are means of bringing this about through the still predominating economic position of the democratic nations. If it be by negotiating certain sacrifices on the part of the satisfied nations by way of equitable adjustment to the unsatisfied, this, too, would be possible to arrange.

What is first needed is a basis on which to carry on the negotiations—a conference table over which the whole subject can be properly thrashed out. The League of Nations offered, and still might offer, such a basis. If the United States has scruples against sharing the responsibilities of that body, there are other ways of setting up a committee to work on this vital project.

America has been mistrustful of the initiative of others in moves for collective action. Were American statesmanship to assume the leadership in such a move there could be little doubt but that it would receive ready co-operation from all powers genuinely interested in restoring world peace.

Navy for Defense Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

gram to defend both coasts simultaneously.

5. The United States is not starting a naval race. The purpose of the authorizations requested in the pending naval program bill "is to meet the increases already made or projected by other nations."

The questioning which brought forth this statement of views from the Navy's number one ranking professional officer was entirely friendly and from members of the Committee who accept the possibility of such a simultaneous attack as the major reason for the alleged necessity for expanding the American Navy.

Other members of the Committee have apparently decided that they will have to obtain spokesmen from the State Department if they want to find out more about the diplomatic background for the naval program. Efforts, it is learned, will be made to bring Secretary of State Cordell Hull before the Naval Affairs Committee to meet the questioning on this subject which is widespread in Congress.

It should not be assumed that the questioning group is opposed to naval expansion as such. There is as yet no evidence of any substantial opposition to naval expansion. Mr. Brewster, who to date is leading the "questioners" on the House side of the Capitol, has indicated clearly that his first interest is in making certain that President Roosevelt does not intend to use his bigger navy to join with Britain in some form of "quarantine" of Japan.

Increases for Defense

There is no reason for assuming that he, or any of the group which he represents, would seriously object to naval expansion if they were sure it was contemplated solely for national defense, and not in any sense for "policing" the world.

But they find it difficult to believe that the word "quarantine" used by President Roosevelt in his Chicago speech of Oct. 5 did not carry some hint of an Administration foreign policy involving a possible understanding with Britain which might lead to a joint effort to bring pressure to bear on Japan involving the use of the navy.

Whatever the reasons are for believing that some such course of action has been contemplated at the White House and State Department, Mr. Brewster could get no light on it from Admiral Leahy yesterday. The Admiral insisted that he knew of no plan for any action involving the Navy. And he maintained stoutly that the Navy contemplated in the pending legislation is needed for "defense," and could not in any way be termed an offensive Navy.

Today he carried on this same theme. Under questioning he held that if any part of the existing fleet were detached for service in the Atlantic "it would reduce the remainder below the point we consider necessary to protect us against aggression."

"If any part of the fleet should be used for a patrol of the Atlantic a very much larger, more powerful fleet than is contemplated in this discussion would be necessary," he added.

And later he said that in case the fleet "should be detained in the Pacific the defense of the Atlantic would have to rest on shore defense until the fleet could be brought around."

In such an event he said there would be no means of protecting South America from violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

His questioners suggested that this being the case perhaps consideration should be given now to building up an Atlantic fleet in addition to the fleet now contemplated.

Asked why the fleet is kept on the Pacific Coast now, he gave as "one reason" that weather conditions are more suitable for training. He said he knew of "no compelling reason" for keeping it in the Pacific. He said that from the point of view of the office of Chief of Naval Operations it doesn't matter very much what ocean the fleet is in "so long as it is in strategical concentration."

To which Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, commented:

"It all boils down to the fact that the Navy is not strong enough to defend both the Pacific and Atlantic at the same time."

Admiral Leahy made no comment.

Results of Hearing

The net result of the day's hearing, therefore, was to expand the official contention that national defense is the reason and justification for the naval expansion program.

But if no light can be obtained from Admiral Leahy on the foreign policy background it will be sought from others more concerned with such questions. Special research staffs have been put to work on the background question. It is obvious that when the naval program reaches the Senate heavy pressure will be brought to bear on the Administration to clarify its foreign policy, and in particular to explain what the President meant by the word "quarantine."

All this is of course known at the White House and State Department, where careful consideration is being given to some such clarification. The possibility is seen of a "fireside talk" by the President on foreign policy which would help to clear up the prevailing haze of uncertainty.

Gulf Stream Expedition

BERGEN, Norway (AP)—A Norwegian professor, Bjorn Helland-Hansen, is organizing an international expedition to investigate the Gulf Stream. It will include natural scientists from Norway, the United States, Denmark, Scotland, and Germany, and will sail in the ship "Armaur Hansen" in May or June.

Wins Gold Medal

Dr. William Crocker
Honored by American Institute for Research Among Plants

Institute Medal Given Dr. Crocker For Plant Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The American Institute's gold medal was bestowed on Dr. William Crocker in recognition of "his contributions to the knowledge of life processes in plants and for his unique leadership in the organization of diverse sciences and techniques in plant research," at a dinner at the Hotel Ambassador here last night. Simultaneously," Institute fellowships were bestowed on Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the New York Zoological Gardens, and Waldemar Kaempffert, Natural Science Editor of the New York Times.

"Whatever benefit may accure to mankind from the redistribution of wealth by taxes," Dr. Crocker said in accepting the medal, "there is also a great loss because of the necessary curtailment of gifts to private research institutions which have the freedom of action necessary for high efficiency in research."

Dr. Crocker held that private scientific research institutions were in a much more advantageous position for progressive work than government agencies because they were not continuously pressed by legislators for "immediate practical results" and were not burdened by complex administrative machinery which "interferes with a simple approach to problems."

Robert T. Pollock, President of the Institute, presented the medal and fellowships.

All-Burdett Night To Draw Large Crowd

Burdett College, Boston and Lynn, will hold its tenth annual All-Burdett Night, this evening at Hotel Statler.

Alumni and faculty will join with the student body of both schools to make the event the peak of the Burdett social season.

A formal reception will be tendered to C. Fred Burdett, President, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Burdett, and to Mrs. Fred H. Burdett, the Treasurer.

At intermission the first prize in the students' poster contest will be awarded to Anthony Capobianco of the Evening School. The second prize will be awarded George J. Bailey of Lynn Burdett, while honorable mention will be accorded to Martha C. Anton.

Army and Navy to Join In War Games at Hawaii

HONOLULU (AP)—Augmented by new Army and Navy planes, Hawaii's strongest defense forces will be mustered in late March to "protect" the strategic Island of Oahu against a theoretical attack by the U. S. Fleet from the mainland.

The Army's 20,000 troops, trained to cover every crevice of the mountainous island where is situated Honolulu and the Navy's Pearl Harbor base, will join naval aerial units in the most extensive sham battle ever scheduled at this "Gibraltar of the Pacific."

Troops and equipment will take field positions sometime after March 21.

Defense forces are organized to make any assault upon Hawaii too costly in men and equipment for an attacker.

Army artillery and infantry units will be spotted in strategic locations to sweep low-lying shorelines with fire ranging from machine guns to light field pieces. Stationary and anti-aircraft weapons also will be tested.

The Army will send an estimated 140-plane aerial armada into tactical engagements with the "enemy." The air force will include 12 planes of the 31st Bombardment Squadron, transferred here from Hamilton Field, Calif., in February.

Seventy-five flying boats of the Pearl Harbor Fleet Air Base, including 18 new planes flown here from San Diego, Calif., in January, are considered part of the defense forces.

The war games, made important by the increased strength of both the "attacking" and "defense" forces, will be similar to those staged last year.

Anti-War Group Plans Big New York Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—A call to citizens of New York to attend a mass meeting at the Hippodrome on March 6 "to keep the United States out of war" was issued by Alvaine Hollister, secretary of the Committee for the March 6 Anti-War Meeting, today. Sharp criticism of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and naval expansion proposals was contained in Mr. Hollister's announcement, since, he declared, they tend toward war.

Signers of the call include the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas, Dorothy Kenyon and others.

Arms Toll Hit

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piracy fleet. There is talk in official circles of increasing the number both of seaplanes and fighting ships to 35 each.

Although some slight uneasiness is felt here at going ahead with these intensified anti-piracy plans without having first obtained the Italian Government's formal agreement, the prevailing opinion is that the risks of serious complications arising are almost negligible.

Main reasons for the concern voiced in a portion of the French press today and shared in certain political circles are that this Mediterranean crisis coincides in vague but persistent reports of a very disturbed situation in both Germany and Italy.

British and French Ships In Patrol Around Spain To Fire on Submarines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—Without waiting for Italian co-operation, both Britain and France are now understood to have issued orders to Nyon patrol vessels to sink any submerged submarine found on specified routes in the Mediterranean.

A further proposal which is understood to be under discussion between the two governments is that in the event of any more illegal sinkings, property of the Spanish Insurgents should be seized to equivalent value in order to pay compensation.

Italy's Answer Awaited

Italian observations have not yet reached London, either on the compensation plan or on the decision to sink submerged submarines at sight whether they have attacked merchantmen or not. It is believed, however, that Italy may make counter proposals.

Meanwhile, British naval circles are disposed to await a report of technical experts on the sinking of the Endymion before finally accepting the theory that the vessel was sunk by a submarine.

While it is admitted that there is a strong probability that the sinking was the result of a Torpedo fired by a submerged submarine there is stated to be a definite element of doubt as to whether after all the freighter Endymion did not strike a floating mine.

It is pointed out in this connection that the mate of the vessel, on which 10 fatalities occurred, told newspapermen over the phone that he himself could not say whether it was a mine or torpedo.

Two Attacks in January

But even if the Admiral's report, which is expected to reach London shortly, rejects the torpedo theory, it is emphasized that the Franco-British instructions to sink submerged submarines will not be withdrawn. There were at least two piratical attacks on non-British merchantmen during January and both, it is declared, were undoubtedly delivered by submarines.

In any case there is clearly no need for a non-Spanish submarine on lawful business to submerge. As for Spanish submarines, only the Loyalists had any at the outset of the civil war and if General Francisco Franco has acquired any since it can only be in contravention of the non-intervention agreement.

Where Are Pirates Based?

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Britain and France are planning to have 70 destroyers in the Mediterranean to guard neutral shipping from piracy attacks, it was reported today.

Under the Nyon accord signed last September, there were 36 British and 24 French destroyers on patrol duty, but the number later was decreased.

Mr. A. V. Alexander has given notice that he would ask Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons Monday what was being done to find the ports where the "pirates" based. He also said he would ask what representations were being made to authorities controlling those ports.

Another Ship Sunk

BARCELONA, Feb. 4 (AP)—The British freighter Alcira, trying to run the Spanish Insurgent blockade, was bombed by two planes and sunk today 20 miles southeast of Barcelona.

Her crew of 25 and an observer for the Nonintervention Control Committee, all British, were rescued by a Spanish Government sloop and fishing vessels and brought to Barcelona.

A Barcelona communiqué said the planes came from the direction of Palma, Mallorca, Insurgent naval and air base.

Another Spanish Government source said the planes were marked by black crosses such as the Insurgents use and were tri-engined Savoia-Santa Marias. In the first attack three bombs were dropped without warning from 100 feet, scoring direct hits.

Like the British freighter Endymion, sunk by an unidentified submarine off the Spanish east coast Monday, the Alcira was trying to carry a cargo of coal to a Government port.

The Alcira, 1,387 tons, left Gibraltar for Barcelona Jan. 31, under command of Capt. M. McCracken of Glasgow.

'Great' Show's Manager Was Cook 25 Years Ago

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—George W. Smith, who began work as a cook with the circus 25 years ago, today is General Manager of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus.

General Manager of the Al G. Barnes & Sells-Floto circus since December, he will succeed the late Carl Hathaway as General Manager of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

From cook, Mr. Smith advanced first to the post of door superintendent with "the greatest show on earth." His position with the Al G. Barnes & Sells-Floto Circus on the Pacific coast will be taken over by show's General Agent.

Baker Heads New York Scouts As Successor to Roosevelt

J. Stewart Baker
President Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York

by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—J. Stewart Baker, chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company, has been made President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, and will go to Washington later in the month to formally take over the duties of office from President Roosevelt, whom he succeeds.

President Roosevelt became President of the Foundation at its organization in 1922 and it was one of the few private ties which he retained when he went to Washington. Mr. Baker has been acting as President since last summer, official announcement of his accession to office being made at a dinner last evening given by De Lancey Kountze, Chairman of Devoe and Raynolds company, to more than 50 industrial and business leaders and those interested in youth.

Mr. Baker in a speech pointed out that while 50,000 boys in the five boroughs are members of the Scout organization that 60,000 more become eligible each year and should have the privileges of scouting. There are now 7500 men volunteer leaders of the troops, Mr. Baker said, and if they were paid for their services on the basis of the teaching they do it would cost the city $10,446,000 annually.

Frederick M. Warburg termed scouting the major ally of international friendship and other speakers included Justice Albert Conway of the Supreme Court and James E. West, chief Scout executive for the United States.

Acting for the national organization, Mr. Baker presented the Silver Beaver award for distinguished service to boyhood through scouting to Mr. Kountze and William H. Pouch, President of the Concrete Steel Corporation.

President Roosevelt sent a letter to the dinner remarking about Mr. Baker that, "I was particularly pleased when he succeeded to the position in which I found great delight and satisfaction."

Methodists Hear Plea for Women In Church Affairs

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—A larger share of responsibility in church leadership was demanded for women today at Methodism's largest gathering in American history.

The demand came from the only woman speaker at the denomination's meeting, Miss Georgia Harkness, Professor of Religion at Mount Holyoke College.

In a prepared address to the United Methodist Council on the future and faith and service, Miss Harkness termed the church the "last stronghold of male dominance" and charged it was being drained of capable leadership by discrimination against women.

The gathering to which have come 4,500 clergymen and laymen representing 20,000,000 communicants and adherents was hailed by Senior Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington as "one of the greatest Protestant religious movemnts of the decade."

It provided an occasion for jubilation over the impending unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church after a century of division.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Omaha declared the church must "quit spending all its time preaching platitudes and singing hymns, and get down to helping people meet the practical problems that face them every day."

He said the church was not qualified to offer solutions for economic, social and political problems but should encourage study and debate, provide forums for discussion of vital subjects.

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, one of the laymen scheduled to speak at the conference, said in an interview yesterday there was "a decided drift against the confusion and uncertainty" of the Roosevelt Administration.

Employee Poll Ordered In Three A. P. Bureaus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board directed Feb. 2 that elections be held among editorial employees of the Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington offices of the Associated Press within 15 days to determine collective bargaining representatives.

"Employees," the Board said, "will vote to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by the American Newspaper Guild."

The Board's decision said the Guild had asked the Associated Press to bargain with it with respect to the employees of the three offices. The Associated Press, it added, replied that it considered all of its offices a unit and that to separate the three offices for collective bargaining "would lead to sectional rivalries and inefficiencies, difficulties in transfers from office to office." In announcing the decision, the Board said it "emphasized the fact that the petition in this case was filed only for the three separate offices."

Cincinnati to Watch Motorists for Faults

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—A squad of secret traffic observers shortly will make appearance on Cincinnati streets.

City Manager C. O. Sherrill approves a "test" of the plan, saying "many autoists are offenders inadvertently and don't realize how it looks to the other fellow."

The observers will have no police powers. They will be known to authorities by number only. Their reports will be made on postcards, noting the type of violation and license number.

Charles H. Urban, Council President, said the Safety Department then will write to the alleged offender, pointing out the violation and "courteously suggest" closer observation of traffic laws.

Chinese Leader Called On Washington Mission

CALGARY, Alberta, Feb. 4 (CP)—Dr. Heng Nhih Tao, Chinese educational leader, is unable to keep a speaking engagement here because he has been told to hasten to Washington on a diplomatic mission for his country.

Officials in charge of arranging the meeting for next Sunday said they had been informed by the educationist's secretary, Dr. Tao Tuesday had taken an airplane from Winnipeg to confer with Chinese Embassy officials at Washington before proceeding to Europe.

Canada's Budget Reduced in 1938 By $2,900,471

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (CP)—Forecasting expenditures on Government services and administration for the next fiscal year of $418,968,456, exclusive of railway deficits and relief costs, Finance Minister Charles Dunning last night tabled main estimates for the year starting April 1, 1938.

This is a reduction of $2,900,471 from the sum voted for the same purposes during the current fiscal year.

Provision for the Canadian National Railway deficit and unemployment relief will be made in special supplementary estimates. Votes under these headings amounted to $55,901,664 for the current fiscal year.

Other supplementary estimates will be made later to swell the total of all expenditures. For the current fiscal year the grand total voted for all purposes was $517,868,659.

Most notable decrease in departmental votes was in the Finance Department where savings effected in refunding operations at lower interest rates reduced the annual interest payments on the public debt by $6,756,000 and resulted in a net decrease of $5,572,000 in the total vote.

For the Transport Department the vote was $20,829,000, an increase of $1,732,892, accounted for in measure by enlarged expenditures for airports, radio and meteorological services.

Defense estimates at $35,034,634 were lower than the current year's vote by $2,000,000 and the vote for pensions, national health and public works each were reduced by more than $600,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Miami Beach, Fla., 1450 Meridian Av. Modern bedroom apartments for discriminating clientele $850 up in fashion shop center.

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PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 689, Indianapolis, Ind.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Tenant wishes to sublet apartment, Longwood Towers; living room, dinette, kitchenette, 1 bedroom, bath. Phone LONgwood 6860 (9 A.-1 P. M.).

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BOSTON, 226-232-236-244-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 2-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

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NEWTON, MASS.—Quiet home; pleasant surroundings; room and board with care if needed. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St. Telephone Newton North 2258.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

READING, MASS.—All electric 7-room N. E. colonial, steam heat, oil burner; large living room, fireplace, book shelves, tile bath, four bedrooms, large screened open porch; 8400 sq. ft. land. Tel. Reading 0981 or Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

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BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church, splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

PRACTITIONER'S office 3 days until 2 p. m. Apply mornings. Tel. Lo. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-4347.

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ROSE L. BINGHAM, Public Accountant, 609 West 114th St., N. Y. C., Cathedral 8-8387. Audits, Income Taxes, Books Kept for concerns and individuals; also household and personal accounts on monthly or weekly basis. Specialist in church accounting.

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AUBURNDALE, MASS.—In charming home overlooking Brae-Burn Country Club, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchen privileges, garage; near transportation. West Newton 0359-R.

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BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm rooms; opposite The Mother Church; refined home; trans. or permanent. M. PEAKES. COM. 4939.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

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N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Exceptionally pleasant, comfortable room; refined home; single, private bath; all transportation; near church. TR. 7-9808.

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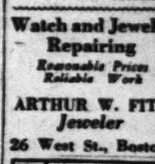

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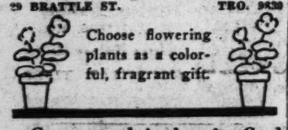
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Let the BIG ARROW TEAM deliver your FUEL!

ANNE ROBERTS
Teacher of Every Type of DANCING
Manufacturers' Bank Building
341 Union Street, at Central Square
JACKSON 3182-W
Member Dancing Masters of America, Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
434 Main Street, Malden
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
SAVE
10 to 40%

Open Evenings
Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Trotters or Capes
$12.00
Wessel Fur Shop
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

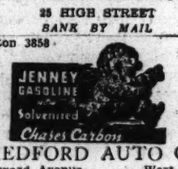
MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

Arlington 3858


MEDFORD AUTO CO.
27 Harvard Avenue West Medford

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service
BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs
49 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2558

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
Grand Opening
February 7 to 12
Inclusive

New shades of spring hosiery. New line of spring dresses, house dresses and house coats.

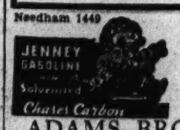
'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

The End of the Trail
"The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse"
Valentines
NOW ON DISPLAY
Books, Art Supplies, Gifts, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Dennison Goods, SCHOOL SUPPLIES
1066 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 1014

Needham 1449


Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service

26 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

THE PRINT SHOP
for your
Valentines
586 Pleasant St., The Cushing Store Opp. Library

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
88 North St., New Bedford, Mass., Tel 7280
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 8559

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers and Potted Plants for Your Valentine
72 SPRING ST., Next West of Y. W. C. A.

Hutchinson's Bookstore
Valentines and Party Favors
222 Union St. The Bookstore Bldg.

CHARLES E. UNWIN

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Complete Line of Diamond Settings
ALL WORK RELIABLE
586 PLEASANT ST.
The Cushing Store, Opp. Library

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Glamora Crepe Twist
Full Fashioned Ringless
Hose 79c
In all newest spring shades, including the New Copper Tones
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—Waban

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0308
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paint Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

STAR MARKET CO.
Special
Weber Duckling, 23c lb.
Fancy 6 lb. average
Famous for Quality
304 Walnut St. New. N. 8400

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORTHAMPTON

Hade Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3300 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

COOPER AUTOMATIC STOKER
on Display at
644 BEACON ST., BOSTON
and at Our Office
COAL SERVICE CO.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8258 631 North St. Open Evenings

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

Our
Clearance Sale
of
Fine Fur Coats
Big reductions
Brookner's Fur Shop
261 NORTH ST. Opp. Y. M. C. A.

Exceptional Values
in Heavy Clothes of All Kinds
All Overcoats 1/3 Off
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839

VALENTINE SUGGESTIONS
call
PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1383 Hancock St. Gra. 0392

Sale—Better Grade Men's Hose
3 pairs for 50c
REMICK'S

Wilbur Corn Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

H. A. Frink Co.
7 CLIVEDEN STREET
Picture Frames
Valentines
Greeting Cards
Penny Valentines for the children

Times demand a smart appearance. Use our Dry Cleaning service regularly.
Old Colony Laundry
Prs. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3800

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GAMBLE'S MARKET
1551 Hancock Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Municipal Light Department
READING, MASS.
January Cleanout Sale
of 1937 Floor Models
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Refrigerators—Laundry Equipment
Electric Ranges
Miscellaneous Small Appliances

Send Someone a Valentine
You will find a complete line at
FRANCIS BROS.
181 Haven St. Phone 0139 Reading
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Toys and Sporting Goods

LUFKINS MARKET
READING SQUARE PHONE 0896—0891

Top Round Steak	29c
Bottom Round Steak	35c
Rump Steak	45c
Lamb Fores	15c
Lamb Legs	27c
Boneless Chuck Roast	29c
Pot Roast	25c
Face Rump Roasts	23c
Leg and Loin Lamb	25c
Roasting Pork	21c

FREE DELIVERY

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE STORE
see our
February Sale
of
Street and Dress Shoes
Overshoes and Rubbers for Men, Women and Children
267 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 HOLLAND ST. SOM. 7082
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Notary Public *B. E. Irish, Broker*

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

Leave your order now for
Valentine Candies
We have a full line of KEMPS CHOCOLATES and SALTED NUTS.
FURBUSH & SHUTE, Inc.
Apothecary
TEELE SQUARE Somerset 0718

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817
8 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Street
PHONE 3-4073

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
Cameras—Still and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1803 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 432 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
31 CHERRY STREET Waltham 7500

WATERTOWN

Mr. & Mrs. Used Car Buyer
Be sure and see our choice selection of "Reconditioned and Guaranteed" used cars before you purchase your next car. Nearly all makes and models, all repriced for quick sale. Liberal terms arranged.
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
Authorized Ford Dealers
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7850
Open Evenings and Sunday

PERRY'S SERVICE STATION
Atlantic Products
PERRY BALCH
21 North Beacon St. Mid. 3277
Watertown

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's WELLESLEY HILLS DELIVERY
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

WINCHESTER

BLUE BIRD LAUNDRY

601 Main St. Tel. Winchester 1865
A Hand Laundry at Machine Prices

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Only High Quality Work is done here.

We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam St., Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacists
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0860

Mothers', Wives' and Sweethearts' Valentine Candies in Heartshaped Boxes. Place order while assortment is complete and we will deliver on Valentine's Day.

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
E. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

Are You Interested?
New Spring Prints
Now Ready at
Slocum's 476 MAIN STREET Second Floor
Worcester, Mass.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCY

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 123 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOURNEMOUTH (near)—Prosperous newsagents, stationery and library business for sale; up-to-date corner shop; turnover £3000 p. a. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

FLATS TO LET

MIDDX. — Furnished upper two floors of Georgian house on Thames. Self-contained; own entrance gate; two bed; two reception; kitchen; bathroom; private sunshine roof; 3 minutes station and bus; £2.3; long let. Carter, Walnut Tree House, Hampton Wick. (Kingston 1913).

TWICKENHAM — Maisonette, unfurnished, three large rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; every convenience; private house; 30/- weekly. 228 St. Margarets Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Southbourne — Detached corner residence; 3 rec., 3 bedrooms; ½ acre; price £3600 freehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE DORSET. — Acquisition endowments. We are in touch with the best markets and offer qualified service. Williams & Veysman, 6, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE 4, Sussex, Braeside, 138 Nevill Road. Private modern house; 1 or 2 guests. Central heating; excellent cooking; view downs and sea; C. H. W.; convenient buses, trains, shops, etc.

RICHMOND PRIVATE HOTEL. Central heating, H. and C., gas fires; minute West Pier; private grounds; near garage; sea view. Montpelier Road, BRIGHTON, 5674.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT. Paying Guests, Terms 2½ gns. Mrs. Dallas, Keiso, Linden Rd. 'Phone 420

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 4½/- Mrs. Progtonok

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Lady's maid wanted; lady requiring care; quiet country place, 30 miles London; small household. Box W-848, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

TRAINED housekeeper-matron seeks post as assistant in school or similar work; free January. Box W-908, BCM/CSM, London.

WIDOW lady requires post housekeeper, companion help or partnership in business. Box W-911, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM.—Bed-sitting rooms, unfurnished with gas cooker and fire; electric, use of bathroom. Suit business ladies; 9/6 per week; slot meters. 62 Gillott Road, Edgbaston. Tel. Edg. 1701.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey—Applications are invited for soloist and deputy soloist. Write, Secretary, Music Committee.

TEACHERS

ELSIE SHAKESPEARE gives lessons in singing. For terms apply 53 Addiscombe Road, Croydon Tel. 2424.

PIANO and violin classes for children and adults; fees moderate. MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A.R.A.M., 25 Chatsworth Road, Croydon.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co. Telephone 443 ESTD 1870
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus *Quality Groceries and Provisions*
TABLE JELLIES *at Lowest Prices*

England

BATH

COAL
THE BATH COAL CO.
Every description of Coal. Specialists in anthracite and smokeless nuts for stoves.
PEARSON
Tel. 2448 17, Argyle St., Bath

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PHONE BEXHILL 1297
The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

A. SMITH M.F.T.D.A. FLORIST
15 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

H. E. FELLOWS & SONS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and Heating Requirements
Repairs a Speciality
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

You'll set the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

160 Moor St. Mid. 5720 — 410 Moseley Rd. Cal. 2055
We Telegraph Flowers
DALE
FOR CHOICE FLOWERS, FRUIT and ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

ENGLAND — BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals.
Specialty —
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call.
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1486
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf Hockley Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers complete motoring services, Sales, Exchanges, Repairs, Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles, Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065
TEL. MID. 3901

Hats made to fit the head. Also models to suit everyone.

SALLY
23 NEEDLESS ALLEY
(7 Doors from Kardomah Cafe, New St.)

For JAEGER AND OTHER
Standard Quality Wools
E. W. REES Ltd.
14 CITY ARCADE
291 Birchfield Road, Perry Barr
119 Holyhead Road, Handsworth

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the displays at your leisure.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

Anderson & McAuley Ltd. OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, etc.

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality — Lowest Prices
Phone 7253 HOVE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to help to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND — BRISTOL

Brookes of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Early Spring Hats Now Showing at
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

94A WHITELADIES ROAD CLIFTON BRISTOL

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Hellker)
Bookseller—Stationer
Newsagent
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum) Phone 24711

MUNDY & CO.
61 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel. 24960

SCUTT'S
High Class Grocery and Provisions
(with personal service)
CHELTENHAM ROAD Ph. 45041
Van Delivery All Parts
SUPPORT THE PRIVATE TRADER

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
The North Bristol Store With Unbeatable Values
MORGAN'S CORNER, GLOUCESTER RD.

W. J. CLAYTON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Waving a Speciality
88 Queen's Road Tel: 25645 CLIFTON

F. G. DENMAN
Jewellers

Comprehensive Selection of CLOCKS and WATCHES
Expert Repair Service
173 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton (Left Blackboy Hill from Downs)

Marsh's
Ladies' Tailoring
86/92a Whiteladies Road, Clifton

For Good Used Cars
PASSEY MOTORS
Kellaway Ave., Bristol 7 Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for Riley, Studebaker, Morris, Austin, Wolseley, Hillman and Standard. Any Make Supplied.
Repairs by Skilled Mechanics

Early Delivery of Furnishing Fabrics of Charm and Distinction at
TAYLOR'S
College Green Phone 20225

HENRY COOMBS' TAILORING
Always Satisfies
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Remodelling a Speciality
Removed to 271 GLOUCESTER RD. (Opposite Bishop Rd.)

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Rd Bristol. 8
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
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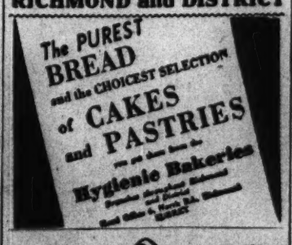

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Jes' Plain Me

Jes' plain Mirandy—
Jes' plain me—
I reckon dat's all
I desires to be:
To fill de niche dat I is fillin',
To do it de way de Lawd am willin',
To do my pa't in lovin', givin',
To spread de joy I gets from livin'!
Jes' plain Mirandy—
Jes' plain me—
I reckon dat's all
I desires to be.

—Minny M. H. Ayers.

Rolly Raindrop's Visit

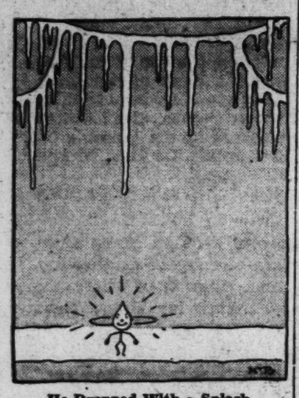
A Story for Children

Rolly Raindrop slid down to the very end of an icicle and stopped just in time to keep from falling off.

"Hello, hello," he cried, peering around the edge of the icicle at a small boy who was looking out of the window, on the front porch.

"Go away," said the little boy, whose name was Little Tom, "I want the snow to come back, so I can use my sled. And my warm woolly leggings. And my peppermint candy stick scarf."

"Oh, me, oh, my," said Rolly, dancing round and round the icicle so



He Dropped With a Splash

fast he couldn't stop himself, "is it really made of peppermint?"

"Of course not," said Little Tom, "it only looks like peppermint. Look out, you're going to fall."

But he spoke too late, for just then Rolly Raindrop dropped with a splash to the front porch rail, still dancing around in a whirl.

"You're spinning like a top," said Little Tom, who was watching him very closely now, for he had never seen such a lively raindrop.

"I am a top," cried Rolly, slowing down long enough to wink wisely at his young friend, "teetotum to you, my friend."

"Oh, of course," said Little Tom, who had never heard of a teetotum, but was beginning to like the little raindrop, "but why haven't you come to see me before?"

"Ha! ha! ha!" cried Rolly, "that's a good one. A very good one indeed."

And he rocked back and forth and looked so very jolly that soon Little Tom was laughing too.

"It seems to me you're very happy, for a raindrop," he cried.

"Oh, we raindrops are a happy lot," said Rolly, "especially when we're working, though today, of course, it is easy."

"What's easy?" asked Little Tom.

"Washing away the dirty snow, giving the hedge a bath," said the raindrop, swaying back and forth and using a singsong voice, "it's all very important, you know."

"I suppose it is," said Little Tom, "and please forgive me for telling you to go away."

"By all means," said the raindrop politely, "don't mention it." And rolling to the very edge of the railing, he shouted, "Look out, down there, I'm coming down."

"Wait a minute," shouted Little Tom, "where are you going?"

"Down to the brook to see some friends of mine," said Rolly. "If I stay here any longer I shall turn into an icicle myself."

"Ha, ha, ha, ho, ho, ho, somebody catch me, here I go!"

And over the railing he went.

"Come back, Rolly Raindrop, come back," cried Little Tom.

But before he could go out to look for him, something light and airy landed on his nose, and when Little Tom reached up to brush it off he found it was a snowflake.

"Hurray," he cried, "it's snowing again." And off to the shed he went to find his sled.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: China is so vast a domain a worm can go thousands of miles inland to turn.

Detroit News: The Government is beseeched to take over the railroads—you know, those long, shiny things that Congressmen are paid 20 cents a mile to ride on.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Foreign Minister Hirota pledges the Japanese Government to the open-door policy. Everybody is going to have a good time in China except Chinamen.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The race advances only by the extra achievements of the individual. You are the individual.

Heads and Tails: head 2 and tail 3; head 4 and tail 7; head 6 and tail 8; head 3 and tail 1.

Letter Juggling: Cars: races, scare, acres, scare.

What Is the Rate?: 5 miles an hour.

Electrical Engineering Units: Power—watt; magnetism—maxwell; light—lumen; induction—henry; quantity—coulomb; force—roll; resistance—ohm; current—ampere; energy—joule; capacity—farad.

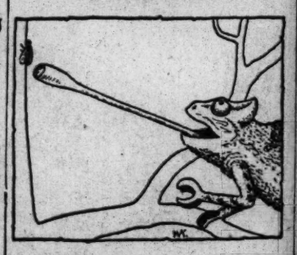
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Chameleon Can Change His Color?

The familiar ability of chameleons to change their color is shared by many lizards and other creatures. There are about 50 species of chameleons, most of which are found in Africa. The chameleons found in the United States belong to a different family from those whose home is abroad, and are much more active.

The normal color of the chameleon is grayish green, with great numbers of dark specks. Color changes are due in the main to the intensity of light, temperature change, and emotion.

Darkness causes the colors of the chameleon to fade to cream with yellow spots. Bright sunlight, on



the other hand, will change the creature to a dull black. In the absence of bright light, heat produces a green color, and cold results in gray. If the chameleon is excited, he turns paler with brown patches; if angry, the pale areas tend to deepen in color.

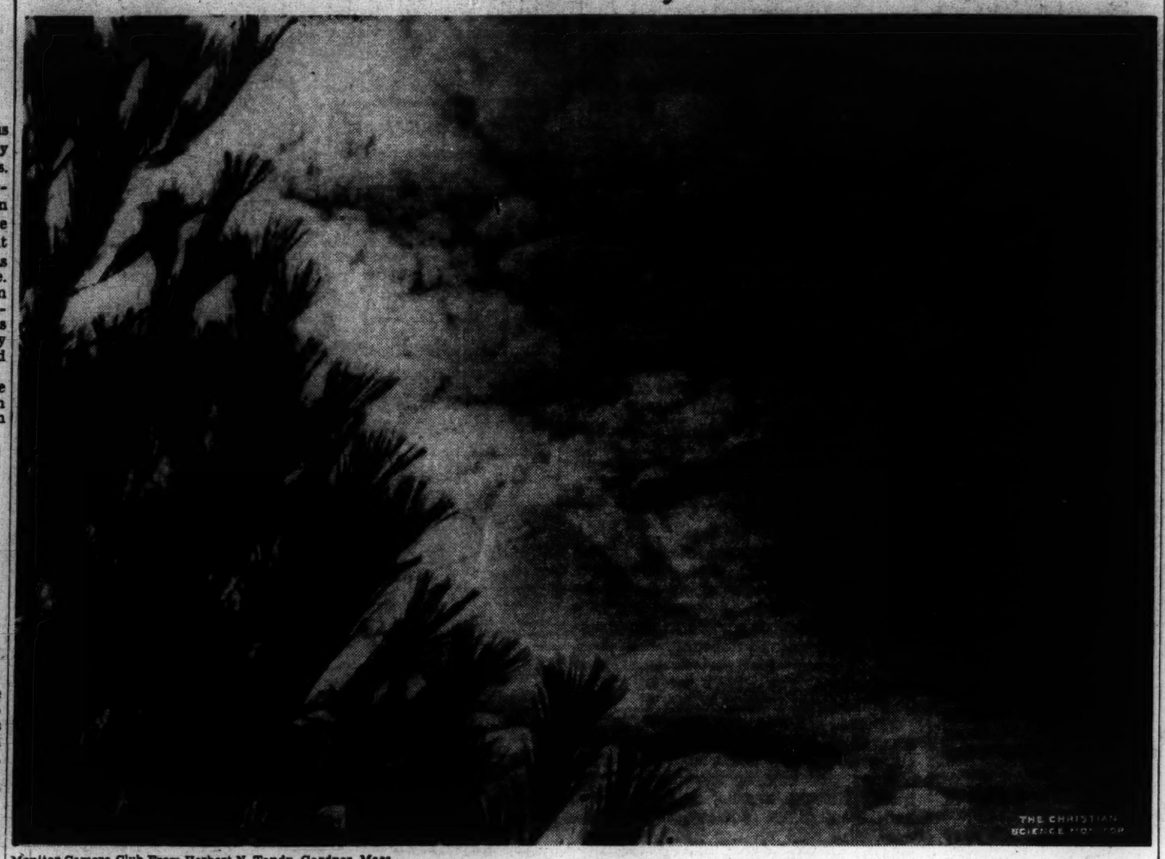
These curious color changes are made possible by the fact that the chameleon's skin is transparent, and under this transparent skin are layers of color-producing cells. There are pigment cells capable of expanding and contracting, producing varying degrees of brown and black, and there are oil cells which similarly bring out shades of white and yellow.

Even if chameleons were unable to change color, they would still be curious creatures. Their eyes, for instance, are very large and protruding, and entirely covered by the lid, except for a small hole in the center. The eyes are roving constantly and have the curious property of being able to move independently of one another!

The tongue, too, is noteworthy. It can be extended very rapidly to a distance equal to at least half the length of the chameleon; and it snaps back into its sheath like a rubber band that has been stretched and released.

W. P. Keasbey

Cloud Study



Monitor Camera Club From Herbert N. Tandy, Gardner, Mass.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Writing Boards

Writing boards fashioned of a piece of composition material (fiber board) covered with glazed chintz and having two pockets on the underside (to hold one's writing materials—pencils, stationery, etc.) was an idea that brought supply to a woman.

The boards measure 14x20 inches, one side being cut out slightly to fit the lap. These writing boards are ideal for writing in bed or in a chair, and sell readily at $1 each.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

HE WHO is not liberal with what he has does but deceive himself when he thinks he would be liberal if he had more.

—W. S. Tluner

In Lighter Vein

Now You Ask One

A city business man sends this instance of the sort of posers with which his young hopeful beguiles his leisure hours.

"Daddy, why do you wind up a business when you want it to stop?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Somesense Rhymes

I like shadow-boxing
Daily more and more,
Because my opponent
Stays right on the floor.

A Quaker Proposal

"Martha, dost thou love me?" asked a young Quaker.

"Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another."

"Ah, Martha, but dost thou feel what the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all, but I have sometimes thought that perhaps thou wast getting more than thy share."

Bandying Compliments

Mr. Everett and Judge Story were at a dinner. After some toasts were given Judge Story arose and said: "Fame follows fortune where ever it (Everett) goes."

Everett replied: "Here's to the legal profession. It has never gone above the first story (Story)."

Neighbors

There is no greater isolation than life in a city. The Larry Weingartens, living next door, were gone to Europe a month before we discovered it by receiving a post card from Switzerland. Greeted their return through the fence the other day, only to learn that they had been back a month!—Rob Wagner's Script.

"Wait Till the Baby Grows Up"

While traveling through Alabama a young salesman was one day forced to dine at a farmhouse. Not being well satisfied with his meal of cornbread and white bacon, he asked if he might have a glass of milk.

"No," replied his host, "Ah don't reckon you'll find any milk around here since the dog got lost."

"'Since the dog got lost?'" echoed the stranger. "What's that got to do with it?"

"Why," replied the farmer, "who do you-all reckon's goin' to go an' fetch the cow?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hindu Tag

Choose one player to be "it." The idea of the game is that he must chase and tag another player who becomes "it"—but that each player tagged must hold his hand on the part of the body where he was touched, until he tags another player.

Careful placing of the tags will result in much activity and fun!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Must Meet

Question: Should any action in a committee be decided without notifying the chairman of that committee? Once the program arranged by a committee of which I am chairman was changed without my knowledge, and recently I was informed that the committee had decided to postpone meetings for several months. Should not the question of postponing meetings have been brought before the whole committee and voted on?

Answer: While a chairman has no more power to determine action than any other member of a committee, neither does he have any less. A committee is without power to take action except at a properly called meeting, a quorum being present. For convenience or in an emergency, a question is sometimes decided without having a meeting, but such action is valid only if all members agree to the action. If all do not agree, the action, if taken, must be submitted for ratification at a properly called meeting.

The only justifiable circumstance in which a chairman or any other member would be without a voice in reaching a committee decision would be absence from a committee meeting.

Daily Anecdote

An Inspiration

One summer day in 1826 Mendelssohn lay on the grass in the Schonhauser gardens in Berlin, engaged in a desultory conversation with a friend, his mind turning from time to time to the new composition upon which he was engaged. Presently, much to the annoyance of his companion, a fly began buzzing busily about their heads.

"Wait," cried Mendelssohn, when his friend started to drive the insect away; "let me listen."

Later, when the composer had finished the overture to his matchless "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, he pointed to the modulations of the cellos from B minor in F sharp minor in the middle section, and exclaimed, "There, that's the Schonhauser fly."

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Always Employed'

Long Beach, Calif.

After being laid off during the depth of the depression, Mr. P— turned the temporary dark incident into a glowing opportunity.

For many years he had been a salesman, in a hardware company. But not once did he allow himself to feel that he was actually dismissed; and he held the bright thought of unceasing activity and employment.

Soon he had an unusual proposition to make to his company. He would act as a free-lance specialty salesman, and work on a straight commission basis. So he asked that he be allowed to use any of the company's stock for samples and demonstration purposes. He also asked for the use of a room that was idle—this to be turned into a display room.

All this was granted to him with a kindly, understanding spirit. And he at once began building up his own list of prospects, most of whom became his customers at the store.

This man, who refused to be laid off, gradually built up a novel, interesting, and profitable business, both for himself and the company. And it is pleasant to add that he is today sales manager of a large hardware company here.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

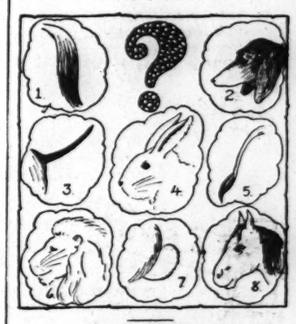
["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Today's cryptogram—a quotation by Towne—has to do with you and your advancement:

ETH IJKH JLNJOKHP QORS US ETH HVEIJ JKTXHNHYHOEP QB ETH XOLXNXLZJR. SQZ JIH EHT XOLXNXLZJR.

Heads and Tails

W. P. K. shares another! This is a simple retailing problem. The heads and tails of 4 animals have become shuffled. Can you match them correctly? The heads and tails are numbered for your convenience in checking your answer with the solution:



Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Bridgeport, Conn., reader. Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

S R A E C

What Is the Rate?

It takes a man 5 hours to row up a stream 8 miles and back. If the stream flows at the rate of 3 miles an hour, what is the rate of the man in still water?

Electrical Engineering Units

A Chicago reader shares this list of electrical engineering units, each of which is named for some famous natural scientist. The first has been checked. Try mating the others:

1	power	henry	
2	magnetism	ohm	
3	light	watt	✓
4	induction	farad	
5	quantity	ampere	
6	force	joule	
7	resistance	lumen	
8	current	coulomb	
9	energy	maxwell	
10	capacity	volt	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

From a Poet

"Idealism has ever been at variance with materialism." —Le Baron Cooke.

Something for Each of Us

"There is a quest for all, an achievement for all, and ample rewards for all."—Ann G. Chapple.

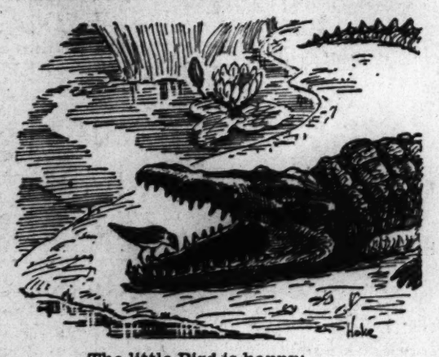
"By Their Fruits . . ."

"What wonder that the East has for long harbored the suspicion that the West has only a secular message to give?"—Dr. T. Z. Koo.

Just a Dodge

"Middle Ground! What crimes are committed in thy name! Taking the middle ground is often the recourse of him who is afraid to do his duty."—Vinton A. Holbrook.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER



The little Bird is happy;
He is getting a free Lunch.
The big Crocodile is happy;
He is getting his Teeth cleaned.
Let us learn from Nature
The Advantages
Of co-operation.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sleuthing*

By Le Pelley

A FEW DAYS AGO THE DOODLEDUCK CLUBHOUSE VANISHED OVER NIGHT AND NO ONE CAN FIND IT!
Hmmm..
TUBBY — WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU ARE DOING CRAWLING AROUND ON THE GROUND —?
I'M DOING SOME DETECTIVE WORK. TRYING TO FIND HOW OUR CLUB-HOUSE DISAPPEARED !!!
HAVE YOU FOUND ANY CLUES ?
WELL — I FOUND 77 FOOTPRINTS MADE BY A PAIR OF OVERSHOES — BUT THEY'RE ALL MINE !
Hmm—THAT'S NOT MUCH HELP .....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Home, Sweet Home*

By Carmack

When the policemen rescued me from the empty house they wanted to know what I was doing in there, and where I lived—
"Where do I live?" I wiggled- "Just watch me and I'll show you"- and away I went like a flash—
And I was home and barking at our front door in no time—
Of course, the Boss wanted to know a lot of things, too,—said he'd telephoned and looked everywhere for me- But I didn't do any explaining- I was too busy showing him how happy I was to be safe at home again-
Then suddenly I remembered my supper-
And off to the kitchen I flew!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Jobs for Today—Security for Tomorrow

AT ONE end of Washington, members of Congress have been looking for some way to give tax relief to business, attacking chiefly the undistributed profits tax, while in another part of the city a convention of the United Mine Workers recently heard a recommendation that the Government should dip into the social security reserves for $5,000,000,000 with which to finance low-cost housing.

This situation calls attention to the fact that while most federal taxes are yielding less than the Government requires, one new tax is raising far more money than there is any justification for, and conversely is pressing upon business and employment far more than necessary. This is the social security tax for old-age insurance.

This is the tax which was jacked up to a point greatly above what President Roosevelt's own Committee on Economic Security recommended and which is now estimated to yield the fantastic surplus of some $47,000,000,000 by 1980 for an old-age pension reserve. Such a reserve is unnecessary, unworkable and an invitation to its own dissipation in projects far more visionary than large-scale housing.

As George Soule said in the New Republic a few weeks ago, the Government is not saving a single thing in terms of real goods and services that the aged will eventually use. That cannot practically be done. It is merely saving pieces of paper, Treasury I. O. U.'s to the old-age reserve account. Meanwhile the actual money from the old-age insurance tax is being used to finance the general deficit of the government and so to keep down, in appearance, the size of the national debt.

That, as Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun points out, is one reason why the cash is not there to be used for housing. The provision of low-cost housing, where efficiently carried out, is a worthy undertaking and deserving of public aid. But if the Government wishes now to apply to that purpose the $540,000,000 it has collected in old-age insurance taxes, it would have to borrow the money, since it is already spent. If so, why not borrow the money directly for housing and keep the transactions clearly related?

There is serious question whether any program of housing construction could replace the particular jobs that have been sacrificed to the needless size of the social security taxes. The plain fact is that many industries and trades, faced with paying these taxes, have had to cut pay rolls accordingly. The liberal Mr. Soule says, "Certainly it is unjust to make workers pay for their future security against unemployment and old age by losing their jobs now. And that is precisely the result that the present social security program is bringing about."

Leaving out of the picture the unemployment compensation tax, the employer now is paying 1 per cent on his own account and 1 per cent out of the employee's wage, or 2 per cent altogether for old-age security. The rate will increase in 1940 to 3 per cent in all and gradually to a total of 6 per cent of pay rolls after 1948. By comparison let it be recalled that the President's committee recommended a scale beginning at one-half of the present rate and stepping up by five-year stages instead of every three years to a maximum of 5 per cent instead of 6. Even this rate would provide eventually for a $15,000,000,000 reserve fund.

Why should not Congress vote right now to remit the old-age insurance taxes for a period equivalent to that in which they have been paid and then to resume the tax at the rate schedule originally proposed by the President's committee? As a means of fostering economic revival it would restore thousands of jobs and spread employment opportunities far more widely than could a housing program, however well conceived. It would save the kind of jobs people have instead of trying merely to substitute other jobs.

Moreover, it would avoid accumulating in the Treasury a reserve which must be an inducement to governmental extravagance and a threat to sound fiscal management.

Motorized Farming

FEW of the so-called heavy industries are experiencing so active a winter as the manufacture of tractors for general farm use, and dealers are reported confidently stocking them in anticipation of brisk spring demand. The reasons are numerous and interesting.

Cash income from the bumper crops of 1937 has made many farmers good prospects. A unit for a moderate-size farm can now be purchased for the equivalent outlay for six horses. It is much cheaper to fuel a tractor than to feed the horses it can replace. But a factor that is increasingly a clincher of sales is the faster tempo of farm life set by the automobile.

For the farmer of yesterday the only motive power was the horse, and jogging down the furrows behind Dobbin synchronized with the generally leisurely pace of the farm. However, the rising generation, reared in the motor age so far as transportation is concerned, balks at returning to the horse age in plowing and cultivating. Reins seem not to fit the hand become used to the steering wheel. This generation is demanding—and getting—motorization of the farm. With power lines gridding the country—a trend likely to be quickened by the Government's cheap power program, the farm tends to become a factory.

And this phase of mechanization is not leaving unemployment or other evils in its wake. Rather, it is creating jobs in the manufacture and sale of equipment; it is developing servicing trades.

Wandering Scholars

A £25,000 TRUST, recently established by a business man of Bradford, England, to provide for the visit of fifty schoolboys annually to Canada during the next ten years is yet another sign of the importance that opinion generally has come to assign to travel in the education of the young.

The old adage that "travel broadens the mind" is sound common sense; but it is not, for all that, invariably true: travel may on occasion serve but too well to confirm rooted prejudices; and the story of the Englishman who returned in disgust, because he found only barbarians abroad who could not speak the king's English, is an allegory not without point.

According to Mr. Masefield, "It is only the wonderful traveler who sees a wonder"; if by that Mr. Masefield meant the wondering traveler, youth is that traveler par excellence; for it has ordinarily and naturally a receptive mind, and observes freshly, largely unhampered by preconceptions.

Benefits of foreign contacts have never been so valuable as today, when the good citizen, which, incidentally, it is the main objective of education to produce, finds himself, willy-nilly, a citizen of the world.

The Cruise of the Pancake

THE Russians' "stay" at the North Pole has been anything but that. They have been on the go ever since they arrived. So much so that the Great Northern Sea Route Administration's intrepid company of weather researchists are now halfway down the Greenland east coast. No arctic adventure since the amazing quest of the Swedish balloonist Andrée has made such a startling impact upon people as that of those roving stay-behinds whom Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, chairman of the Great Northern something-or-other, planked down on the polar ice last May.

Wind and tide have whittled away their vast white world into a teetering island of brittle ice measuring some 160 feet on its longest shore. Since they struck the southerly set of an east Greenland current, the cruise of the pancake has been alarmingly fast. Each sputtering broadcast from the Russians is charged with suspense as their radio reports their spectacular plight.

Not all the drama of this far northern adventure is confined to the drifting castaways. A great rescue drive is being enacted under the dynamic direction of Dr. Schmidt, bearded overseer of Russia's arctic domains. Icebreakers are steaming to intercept the southerly set of the Russian castaways. Aboard these speeding rams, men are ready with dogs, sledges, and stores to carry on should the ice pack block the rescue ships.

At the beginning of the polar undertaking, the Monitor added a speculative voice to the widespread comment the Russian quest evoked:

> Building a permanent depot on the ice appears out of the question because the ice surface is subject to a steady drift due to a marked easterly set in the ocean currents. This is proved by records of the six-year drift of the Melville-Bryant cask set loose in Bering Sea and which subsequently fetched up in Spitzbergen. The wreck of the Jeanette, crushed in Bering Sea, drifted 3000 miles in three years.

Latest radio reports from the Russian ice floe place them in 74 North Latitude. The fact that they started from Ninety North in May means they have drifted approximately 1000 miles in eight months. Already they have worked well down the latitudes of Spitzbergen. And judging by the rate and direction of their present drift, the "cruising" Russians may soon be hoisting their signals for the Iceland pilots.

Will the strong currents they are now encountering set them in on the southeast Greenland shore? Or will it set them south between Jan Mayn Island and the outlet of historic Scoresby Sound in Seventy North to the shores of Iceland or beyond? These are the questions anxious relief parties do not intend to leave to time and chance. It is full steam to the rescue. And the heartfelt hopes of a watchful world go with those Russian icebreakers.

Plain Prairie Woman

Book News of the Day

TOO many frontier novels have dealt with the spectacular; the great westward migrations were spectacular, and they did attract misfits, outlaws and excitement hunters, but the great majority of settlers were substantial, middle-class Americans who saw opportunities for themselves and their children in the free prairie lands; home seekers in the truest sense of the word. Dora Aydelotte has done well in building her novel of pioneer Oklahoma, TRUMPETS CALLING (New York: Appleton-Century. $2), around such a family.

The Prawls were among the 100,000 land-hungry who in September of 1893 took part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, the "greatest horse race in history," which turned a 6,000,000-acre cattle range into farm homes in a single day. They located a claim at the edge of one of the boom towns which sprang up like white-capped mushrooms over the prairie.

* * *

Dave Prawl, restless wanderer, forever seeing greener fields over the horizon, typifies the courage which dares; he took part in a fight to compel the railroad to give proper service to the struggling town, and in a county-seat feud, both of which had serious extra-legal implications, but which turned out to be comic opera affairs.

Martha, his wife, was possessed of the courage which endures. She it was who clung to the raw claim and made of it a home. She held up the morale of the family through storms, drought, floods, hail, sandstorms, poverty, and loneliness. She held up her head when her elder son contracted an unfortunate marriage; she patched up the difference between him and his father. She saw him enlist for the Spanish-American war and finally achieve peace and happiness. She accepted her daughter's elopement with a handsome cowboy and saw him settle down to acquire property and become a substantial citizen. She adopted a homeless waif, and when opportunity came, educated her and her own youngest child.

* * *

There are no long-haired lawyers, no two-gun men, no lady politicians, no Indians and no oil millionaires in the book. And for that it is all the better. But there are settlers building sod houses and frame shacks; living on jack rabbits and turnips and kaffir corn pancakes; sticking it out through the drought years of 1893-1896 until the rains turned the prairies into a golden treasury of grain and prosperity came over them like a flood; helping where help was needed, and taking a whole-souled joy in neighborhood frolics. And there is much of the feeling of exuberance so characteristic of all new countries. But above all there is much of the unquestioning goodness of simple people.

The book has the woman's point of view; it lacks certain realistic touches, and has perhaps too much of the happy ending. But it is beautifully natural, homely, and readable. And Martha Prawl is a memorable character. K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Learning, Laboratories and Progress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great men of other times cried out against the failure of colleges and universities to meet vital problems of their day. Where, if not in these institutions, can men or equipment be found which are needed to cope with the problems that beset mankind yesterday, today, or tomorrow?

When Arthur Young, traveling British agriculturist, wended his way through Italy in his "odious Italian ventura," he stopped at Bologna to visit the famous university. This university had already over six centuries of life and possibilities to its credit, but it did not much impress the English farmer and investigator. The entry in his diary for Dec. 5, 1789, reads as follows:

"Bologna, December 5th. Visit the Institute which has acquired a greater reputation than it merits. Whoever has read anything about modern history and cabinets and machines for experimental philosophy but with a species of disgust? I hate expense and time thrown away for vanity and show more than utility. A well arranged laboratory, clean, everything in order, in a holiday dress is detestable. . . . Why move here and at Florence through rooms well garnished with pneumatical instruments that are never used? Why are not experiments going forward? You show me abundance of tools, but say not a word of the discoveries that have been made by them. A prince who is at the expense of making such great collections of machines should always order a series of experiments to be carried on by their means. . . .

"I have, however, a greater quarrel than this with the Institute. There is an apartment of the art of war and fortification. Is there one of the machine of agriculture, and of such of its processes as can be represented in miniature? No, none here nor anywhere else have I seen such an exhibition. . . . The attention paid to war and the neglect of agriculture in this Institute gives me a poor opinion of it. Bologna may produce great men, but she will not owe them great obligations for this establishment."

Oberlin, Ohio. HELEN B. MORRISON

"Amazing"—But Possible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent newspaper account of Miss Sonja Henie's visit to Boston quotes her as saying, "I take no alcohol, never smoke, and drink no coffee."

And she is considered such a good sport and admired by all of us who have had the privilege of seeing her in exhibition or on the screen.

How amazing!

And what a contrast to what we had been led to believe, if we would, from the increasingly subtle propaganda of the liquor and tobacco interests. They would have us believe that only through the use (?) of their products, is life livable.

Then it can be done! CLARENCE M. LUTHER

West Newton, Mass.

Something to Remember

Adventure on Claverly Street

JAMES NEVINS heard the electric alarm ring, rose quickly, and plunged into one of the most remarkable adventures of modern civilization. The adventure? Why, it was one he had every morning of his life—he went to work.

Not that James Nevins thought of it as an Adventure. He scrambled out of bed hastily, for it was quarter of seven, rushed into the bathroom where he shaved quickly with a safety razor while small, nightgowned younger Nevins's appeared and disappeared punctually.

"A little more water on the neck," said Mr. Nevins. "Now use more soap, Henry!" . . . "Alice, how many times must I tell you to clean your ears?"

But these comments were made automatically. Mr. Nevins was hardly conscious that he made them and the smaller Nevins' were even less conscious. He was as unaware of the fact that he had decided every morning of the past two years that the bathroom needed a new electric light outlet, there by the mirror, as he was that he was now engaged in an Adventure.

* * *

But what an Adventure it would have seemed, say, to a man in prison, as Mr. Nevins, Mrs. Nevins, and Henry and Alice and Barbara Nevins sat down to the breakfast table with the five half globes of yellow grapefruit in front of them and ice cubes tinkling in the water glasses. Wouldn't a man in a penitentiary have considered that an Adventure, or a South Sea Islander, or a Chinaman, or somebody on a breadline?

"Thank-you-for-the-food-we-eat . . ." said the youngest Nevins (Barbara, the one with the windblown bob and dimples in her knuckles). She said the Grace as automatically, I am sorry to say, as Mr. Nevins shaved.

Mr. Nevins submerged behind the morning paper propped against the silver water pitcher and Mrs. Nevins told him about last night's Literary Club meeting, and Mr. Nevins ate, read and uttered a "Yes," "No," and "Indeed!" at precisely the right intervals which his trained ear could detect as accurately as an opera singer picking an eighth note. Mr. Nevins was not listening to what Mrs. Nevins said, and Mrs. Nevins knew he was not listening, it did not really matter to either of them, for they were proceeding upon an automatic routine of years' standing—which is one of the most satisfactory substitutes for seeing an Adventure that there is.

* * *

Henry and Alice, the older children, were old enough to realize breakfast was no event and there was only Barbara, constantly amazed Barbara, to whom the world seemed novel. Adventure?—Good gracious! it was one long adventure to her, every accustomed step a font of inexplicable marvel; the crackling of the daily newspaper folded against the water pitcher a source of interest; even the top of Mr. Nevins' bald head just perceptibly but rythmically moving with each motion of his jaw, a curiosity of life.

"Now - eat - your - breakfast - Barbara, that's-a-dear!" sighed Mrs. Nevins, with the regularity of clockwork. "I declare dear, I wonder when you will grow up."

Yes, only to Barbara was it an adventure.

Mr. Nevins was in his car now, after getting the radio weather report, wiping the last crumby kiss from his freshshaved pink cheek. What an experience to drive to work! At least, so would have thought every nation but America and England, and nearly every class in those but the top layer. Mr. Nevins, however, knew it was the normal thing to do. The car was cold; he pulled out the throttle, released the brake, put the clutch in neutral and pushed the starter, and the big piece of lacquer, steel and machinery rolled down the block, round the curb and into the early stream of traffic like the silent slave it was.

* * *

This driving his car in traffic, one of the most skillful of all modern requirements, was as automatic to Mr. Nevins as dictating to a machine. Years ago when he was learning to drive, the near approach of that truck, or the sudden emergence of that roadster from the side street, or the dip in the road that concealed the oncoming car, would have caused qualms and apprehensions. Some people never do learn to drive. (Life for them is too much Adventure.) But Mr. Nevins hardly even noticed traffic. He flecked his wheel this way or that, understood what the other car was going to do before the other car did it (and counted on the other car's knowing what HE would do, and did *that*, too) with hardly a thought. The one unforgivable thing was to violate this subtle unwritten law of the road.

All of history had happened to let Mr. Nevins drive untrammeled to his office, and Mr. Nevins was rightfully asserting his privilege without giving it thanks, much less a moment's attention, for the only price that made it worth having was complete unconsciousness.

* * *

Mrs. Nevins was turning off the toaster back home as Mr. Nevins headed his car down the accustomed parkway; she was coupling the vacuum cleaner as he drove up to the boulevard traffic light; she had the radio on and was giving the maid directions for lunch as he walked from the parking lot.

"Had a queer adventure this morning," he told Miss Leach as he entered.

"Yes, most extraordinary thing—found a ten-cent piece right in front of the office door!"

. . . That was the only adventure Mr. Nevins had that morning.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

Mirror of World Opinion

Holland's New Dictator

IT IS pleasant to turn from wars and revolutions, from filibusters and taxes, from politics and automobile accidents, from recessions and blizzards, and to take a look at a small fraction of humanity, born on Monday near Amsterdam. The new arrival is a titled lady and can have herself announced as Princess of The Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, and Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld. In the democracy of babyhood she is sister to the babies born yesterday on Hester Street, or in the mountains of Kentucky or in battered Shanghai. Her father and most of her future subjects are a little sorry she is not a boy. Her mother, it is reported, likes her just as she is and wouldn't change her for any boy baby in the world. Anyhow, she takes rank as granddaughter of the Queen of Holland and possible future ruler of a country where monarchy is merely the outward parade of an invincible republicanism. This will be a hard job, but Wilhelmina Bernhardina Armgard, if those are what her names are to be, will doubtless manage it. She has much good sense and kindliness in her immediate ancestry.

At the moment Wilhelmina Bernhardina Armgard is a dictator of the most arbitrary sort. So far as she is concerned, The Netherlands are a totalitarian state. Time will make her less demanding. If one could only say this of other autocrats, if other monarchies were as genial as that of The Netherlands—but it is time for Wilhelmina Bernhardina Armgard's nap. Let us tiptoe out.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

The Housewife Looks at Labor

By Dorothy Desmond

THE snow had begun in the gloaming and busily all the night had been heaping walk and driveway with unmannerly piles of itself.

The Man of the Family was away that week, and the Housewife looked out when morning came and said, "Snowed in." It was not an original remark, but natural under the circumstances.

After breakfast, however, feeling fortified with pancakes, she put on coat, hat, mittens and overshoes, and armed with the shovel went out to Do Things to the snow on the walk. So the postman can get through at least, she said to herself for encouragement. It was very deep snow and unaccustomed labor, so she was very happy when she saw two big boys come along with shovels over their shoulders.

"Looking for a job? Here's one," she cried to them gaily.

They came a little closer, but not much, and said, "How much do you want shoveled?"

The Housewife's face fell. "Ever so much," she said. "See, you must go the length of the driveway, and then make a wide circle at the back so we can get out of the garage."

The two boys, husky fellows, disappeared around in back. They were gone some moments and then returned. "$2.50 for the job," they said indifferently. "Money in advance."

The Housewife stared open-mouthed. "Why, it won't take the two of you half an hour. That's at the rate of $2 an hour apiece—no." She shook her head at them and almost shooed at them with her skirt as you do chickens in the garden. "Go away. I'll do it myself. Or wait, I'll give each of you 50 cents."

"Price is $2.50," they said, and stalked off.

* * *

The Housewife went on shoveling at the walk. Then along came another boy, alone this time. Wiser than before, the Housewife let him ask for the job. Then, "How much?" she inquired guardedly. "$2.25," he said pleasantly. The Housewife looked at him haughtily too. "Go away," she said again.

Pretty soon, along came a little boy who probably did not read the newspapers very much.

"May I do your shoveling?" he asked with a quaint flush, lowering the small shovel he carried over his shoulder.

"Sure you are equal to it?" the Housewife asked kindly, for he seemed so much smaller than the others.

"Oh yes," he said eagerly. "10 cents for the front walk, and 25 cents for the whole job."

"You do a good job and I'll double it," said the Housewife, thankfully handing over to him her nice big shovel.

The little boy worked away for an hour, whistling as he shoveled, and digging down to the very ground. He swept the porches and cracked up the ice under the eaves. Then he came to the door, and the Housewife gave him 60 cents and thanks and a cooky. He ran off very pleased and everyone was happy.

But that is not quite the end of the story. A little later, the Housewife went out to shop for vegetables. She walked in the road to keep out of the snowdrifts and as she walked along she caught up with two tall boys carrying shovels over their shoulders. Then she saw it was the two who had come to her walk that morning.

"Did you get lots of jobs?" she asked them interestedly.

"Naw," was the answer. "No Big Money around today."

* * *

A little farther on, she came upon the little boy who had done her work, shoveling another walk. He smiled at her shyly and continued to whistle the snow from the paths. The Housewife rather imagined that quite a few coins would jingle in his pocket before night came. And he would go home to a nice hot supper, a happy family, and a comfortable bed. Some other Housewife, who would be his mother, would take a deal of pride in him for having done so much that day.

Just then the big boys caught up with her again. She spoke to them. "That little boy has had several jobs today. He didn't ask for much, but he did such good work that I doubled what he asked and probably everyone else has as well. Don't you think he was smarter than you?"

"Naw, just plain chump," one of the big boys answered. "He'll never be in the big money that way. Labor's on top these days. We can charge what we like."

"And get it?" asked the Housewife.

"If we find someone 'desprit' enough to want her snow shoveled at any price," grinned the big boy. "What's the use of workin' for a nickel when you can just as well get big money and not work very much."

"What do you think Big Money is?" asked the Housewife curiously. But she didn't wait for an answer. "I'll tell you; it's the little money put together. It's asking a fair price that gets you the jobs," she said triumphantly, and marched off.

"Oh, I C-I-O," the perter of the two boys called after her. They both laughed at the sorry joke.

But in the instant of quiet following all of them heard the cheerful whistle of the busy little boy, intent upon accomplishment, and the honest ring of his shovel as he worked.